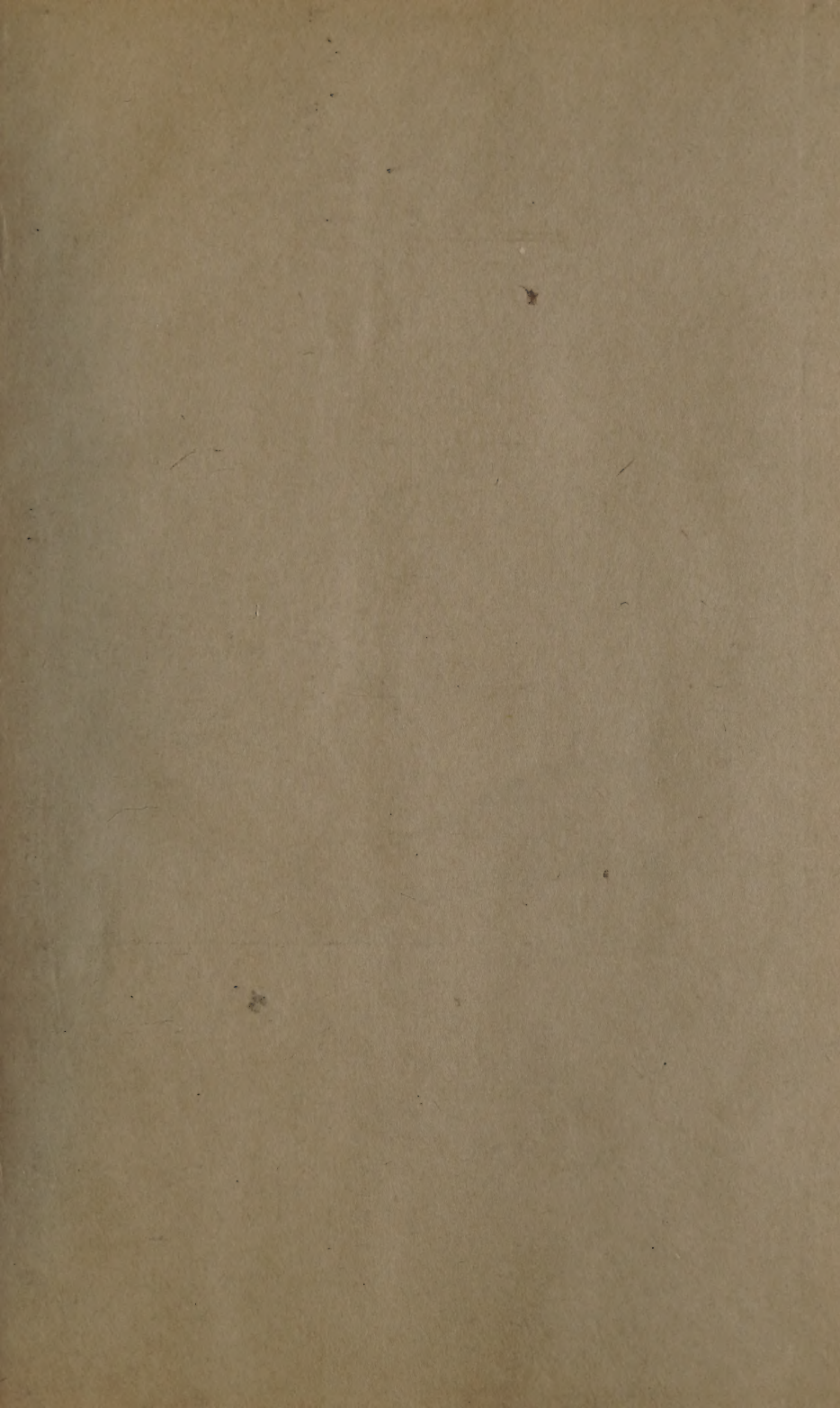


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A REPORT
ON
THE PUBLIC MUSEUMS
OF THE BRITISH ISLES
(OTHER THAN THE NATIONAL MUSEUMS)

BY
SIR HENRY MIERS, F.R.S., D.Sc.

TO THE
CARNEGIE UNITED KINGDOM
TRUSTEES

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A REPORT ON
THE PUBLIC MUSEUMS OF
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(OTHER THAN THE NATIONAL MUSEUMS)

NOTE BY THE TRUSTEES

THE Trustees have much pleasure in issuing this Report on Museums as a factor in Education—the first comprehensive survey of the subject—and they desire to place on record their appreciation of their good fortune in securing the services of Sir Henry Miers, just at the moment when he relinquished his duties as Vice-Chancellor of the University of Manchester. It is confidently hoped that the report and the recommendations will be found to constitute an important contribution to the subject, and in certain matters at least to point the way to a new and constructive policy.

The views expressed in the report are, of course, entirely those of Sir Henry Miers himself. The Trustees, while greatly impressed with the value of the report, have not yet come to any decision as regards a possible museum policy for themselves, and it is to be clearly understood that applications for museum grants are not being entertained by them. As Sir Henry Miers points out on page 80, it is not to be expected, in the present state of public finance, that public authorities will for some time be able to spend large sums on museum development, and the Trustees' own funds for the quinquennial period 1926-30 are to a large degree already appropriated to other services. A number of the specific recommendations, however, are such as can be carried out by local authorities with little or no expenditure. It is also hoped that, with a view to the future, authorities will find it generally advantageous to have before them a considered presentation of the museum problem in its relation to public education.

J. M. MITCHELL,
Secretary.

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TO THE CARNEGIE UNITED KINGDOM TRUSTEES

I HAVE the honour to submit the following report on the survey which I have made of the public museums of the British Isles (exclusive of the national museums), with special reference to their present services to education, culture, and learning, and their possibilities for the future.

For the purpose of this survey, a public museum has been taken to include any building used as a repository for the preservation of objects relating to art, history, science or industry, which is open to the public for the study of these subjects.

Although a museum may include living animals and plants, a library or a picture gallery, the word is not usually applied in English to an institution in which any one of these is the sole or most prominent feature, hence the consideration of picture galleries or libraries, zoological and botanical gardens, etc., *as such*, is outside the scope of this report.

The basis of this inquiry has been a personal visit on the part of myself or Mr S. F. Markham (or both) to the greater number of the museums of the country. These personal visits have been supplemented by the consideration of annual reports, guide-books and other official publications, and by a large correspondence. Every museum in the country (so far as ascertainable) has been approached, and, whilst perfection is impossible to attain, no effort has been spared to make the statistical tables appended to this report as complete and accurate as possible.

My very cordial thanks are due to those persons, many in number, who have given valuable information and assistance in collecting the material for this report, especially the curators. To a number of other authorities, including directors of education, university and school officers, and government officials, my thanks are also due.

To my able secretary, Mr S. F. Markham, I owe more than

can be expressed in words. He has been a most loyal collaborator, and I have always been able to rely upon his unfailing industry and resource. His energy has enabled me to complete the report several months earlier than at first seemed possible.

My clerk, Miss I. M. Pitt, has been a very careful and efficient assistant.

HENRY A. MIERS.

PART I

GENERAL SURVEY

CHAPTER I

PAST HISTORY AND PRESENT DISTRIBUTION

It will be convenient to begin with a brief survey, indicating the general nature and distribution of the museums of the British Isles, and showing how much they differ in respect of their location, administration, staff, finances and equipment, their history, and their educational and research work. It is important to give, at the outset, this survey of the existing situation, for it will be found that the criticisms and conclusions contained in Part II are for the most part forced upon one by a study of these facts.

1. Some recent publications.

Much has been written about museums; it is not necessary to burden the report with a bibliography, but attention may be called to a few of the more recent publications which deal with the general museum service of the country.

In 1913 a committee of the British Association was appointed "to examine into and report on the character, work, and maintenance of museums, with a view to their organisation and development as institutions for education and research; and especially to inquire into the requirements of schools." This committee issued a questionnaire to which 134 museums replied, and collected a fair amount of evidence. But the war interfered with its activities, and it was not until 1920 that it published a report entitled, "Museums in relation to Education."¹ The report emphasised, among other things, the duty of museums to their own localities; the desirability of hand-books, guide-lecturers, and lectures; the services that museums can render to schools, to advanced students, to classical education and the humanities; the need of adequate salaries and purchase grants, of trained curators and staff; and the value of co-operation with universities. Further, it estimated that £800 should be regarded as the minimum annual cost of a museum. One appendix dealt with the Australian and United

¹ Rep. Brit. Ass., Cardiff meeting, pp. 267-280.

States museums, another with the Manchester museum educational scheme. Among the special recommendations of the report were that there should be a national or central body of experts to assist local museum committees, that the Board of Education should publish an official list of the principal contents of the provincial museums in order to assist them as centres of research, that educational grants in aid should be made, and that the museums should for this purpose be graded according to the work they are doing or planning.

In 1919 the Committee on Adult Education, set up by the Ministry of Reconstruction, issued an interim report on libraries and museums; *inter alia* it recommended that the limitation of the museum rate to $\frac{1}{2}$ d. imposed by the Act of 1891 (see below, p. 11) should be abolished, that museums should receive grants from the Board of Education, that there should be something in the nature of a central museum to assist in co-operation, and that rural needs should be met by village collections and travelling exhibits. Its recommendation that the local education authority should be recognised as the library and museum authority was strongly opposed by the library and the museums associations.

As regards organisation within a limited area, two other reports may be noticed. The first is a paper on "The Organisation of Museums and Picture Galleries in Manchester" (Manchester Lit. and Phil. Soc. (1918) No. 6), by the veteran geologist and pioneer in museum organisation, Sir William Boyd Dawkins. It describes a scheme under which all the museums and art galleries in a district would co-operate for educational purposes with education authorities and teaching institutions. This is illustrated by the history of the Manchester museum, which resulted from the co-operation of the natural history and geological societies, Owens College and the corporation.

The second is a report drawn up on the invitation of the corporation of Sheffield in 1919 by Sir Francis Ogilvie on the museums of that city, in which he recommended the ultimate establishment of a new central museum to contain the more important collections at present dispersed in several museums, to serve as a centre for local societies, and to lend objects to schools and the other museums. In the meantime he recommended the development in temporary premises of two new sections, one to illustrate science and the industries, the other to illustrate municipal interests. This seems

to have been the first occasion on which a scheme for reorganisation was sought by a municipality from an independent adviser.

Among recent articles of a general character may be mentioned those by Lord Sudeley on "The Public Utility of Museums" (*XIXth Century and After*, July 1920); Sir Robert Witt on "The Public and the Museums" (*Museums Journal*, October 1926); and Sir Frederick Kenyon on "Museums and National Life" (Romanes Lecture, 1927). These and other articles are evidence of the increased attention paid to public museums in regard to their duties towards the community. The presidential address to the Museums Association by Mr J. Bailey in 1926 also deals with general aspects of the museum service, and was delivered with particular reference to the present inquiry.

Among the most recent foreign publications, Mr Laurence Vail Coleman's *Manual for Small Museums* (Putnam's, 1927, 5s.) is an interesting contribution to the problem of museum service in the United States, and contains many useful suggestions.

The museums of this country and the problems which they involve cannot properly be understood unless some attention is paid to their history and the tradition which results from it. Since Elias Ashmole's gift to the University of Oxford in 1677, the bequest of the Cotton MSS. to the nation in 1700, and the establishment of the Spalding Gentlemen's Society in 1710, there has been a steady development.

2. Historical sketch.

During the eighteenth and the early part of the nineteenth century a number of literary, philosophical, antiquarian and natural history societies came into existence and gathered together collections of curiosities, antiquities, and natural history specimens; some of them have survived to the present day.

By the middle of the nineteenth century, a few of the societies had already transferred their collections to public bodies, *e.g.* Sunderland (1846), Warrington (1848), and Leicester (1849). This was also a period during which the passion for forming private collections was prevalent, and these were occasionally given or bequeathed to public bodies. An early example is the bequest of Dr Woodward's fossils to the University of Cambridge in 1728. Such gifts became more frequent in the latter half of the nineteenth century, and many of the town museums started in this manner. During this period

about a dozen private collections also became public museums administered by boards of trustees.

The institution of public museums by corporations on their own initiative belongs to the same period, among the earliest examples being, apparently, Colchester (1846, conjointly with the Archaeological Society), Salford (1849), Birmingham (1867), and Exeter (1868).

The richest period of museum development was perhaps the forty years, 1880-1920; of the public museums started during that period nearly one-half have originated from private collections, and about one-third from the spontaneous action of the corporation or a group of citizens.

Thus, of 530 existing museums in this country 4 or 5 were founded before 1800, and in their origin consisted of collections of rare objects and curios. Those established in the nineteenth century, to the number of about 250, generally began either as collections presented to a corporation or other institution by individuals, or as the more scientific society collections. Only recently—and chiefly in the twentieth century—has an attempt been made to break away from the collecting bias and to establish museums for public rather than personal purposes, and with reference to educational needs.

3. Legislation.

In this connexion it will be convenient to give a brief survey of the present legislative position.

The first Act of Parliament appertaining to museums was the Museums Act of 1845, which enabled town councils to found and maintain museums. This Act was superseded by that of 1850, which in turn was replaced by amending statutes in 1855, 1866, 1868, and 1885. It was the Museums and Gymnasiums Act of 1891, however, which resulted in the creation of the greater number of municipal museums. This Act, which did not extend to Scotland or London, sanctioned under Section 4 the provision and maintenance of "museums for the reception of local antiquities and other objects of interest." Section 5 provided that museums established under the Act should be "open to the public not less than three days in every week free of charge, but subject thereto an urban authority¹ . . .

¹ An urban authority is defined in Section 14 as "an urban sanitary authority under the Public Health Acts."

may charge fees for admission." Section 7 gave urban authorities the power to fix the hours of opening, decide what fees should be paid, prescribe conditions of use, and generally regulate the museum. Sections 10, 11 and 12 gave urban authorities power to borrow for the purposes of the Act, to acquire and sell land, etc., and provided *that separate museum accounts should be kept*. Further, they gave the urban authority the right to levy a $\frac{1}{2}$ d. rate for museum purposes.

The Public Libraries Act of 1892 extends to every library district in England and Wales for which it is adopted, and a library district is defined (Section 1 (2)) as an urban district, *i.e.* municipal borough or parish. Sub-section (3) of Section 2 decrees that no charge may be made for admission to any such library or museum provided under the Act. Section 15 provides that the management, regulation, and control of every library, museum, art gallery and school so instituted should be vested in and exercised by the library authority. Section 20 requires separate accounts to be kept of receipts and expenditure under this Act.

The Act's greatest effect was to permit an extra $\frac{1}{2}$ d. rate to be raised for a museum. By 1900 only six towns had provided museums under these Acts, but since then well over a hundred have been established under their provisions.

The Public Libraries Act of 1901, which does not extend to Scotland but applies to Ireland, gave power (Section 3) to the library authority to make byelaws for libraries, museums, art galleries and schools, and under Section 4 applied the provisions of the Libraries Offences Act of 1898 to any museum, art gallery or school provided under the Act of 1892. Section 7 gave urban authorities, "for whose district the Museums and Gymnasiums Act of 1891 has been adopted," power to "appropriate a museum provided for the district under the principal Act, and thereupon the Museums and Gymnasiums Act, 1891, shall apply."

The Education Act of 1918, which does not apply to Scotland or Ireland, under Section 23, gave local education authorities the power to "aid teachers and students to carry on any investigation for the advancement of learning or research in or in connexion with any educational institution, and with that object may aid educational institutions." Under this clause a local educational authority may make grants to a museum, and allow school parties to go there for instruction.

The Public Libraries Act of 1919¹ repeals the Museums and Gymnasiums Act of 1891, and is now apparently the only Act under which museums and art galleries can be founded by local government authorities in England. The word "libraries" is understood to include museums and art galleries. Any county council in England or Wales can adopt the Act for the whole or any part of their county exclusive of any part of the county which is an existing library area within the meaning of the Act (Section 1, Sub-section (1)). Parish councils, town and city councils could do this previously, but not county councils. Parish and urban district councils which have already adopted the Acts of 1891 or 1892 may transfer their powers to the county council (Section 2, Sub-section (1)). Such a transfer means that the museum or art gallery transferred will pass into the charge of the county education committee (Section 3, Sub-section (1)). Section 9 puts an end to the power of providing museums under the Museums and Gymnasiums Act of 1891, "without prejudice however . . . to the power of maintaining under that Act any museum established thereunder before such date," but if the district in which such a museum is situated becomes a library district, the museum shall be transferred to the library authority (which is not the library committee, but the urban or municipal council), and maintained by that authority. This apparently would only apply in the hypothetical case of a museum maintained by the urban or municipal council which had not adopted the Public Libraries Act. In such a case the museum would pass to the care of the education committee. (See Section 3, Sub-section (1), above.)

Thus any museum founded within the area for which the county council has adopted the Public Libraries Act, would come under the jurisdiction of the county education committee unless they are founded by the urban or municipal council (an existing library authority), which has already adopted the Acts. There is thus no compulsory transfer of museums to the local education committee (Section 3, Sub-section (2)), but every facility is provided for voluntary transfer.

The erection of a county council into a library district now makes it possible for a county council to aid in the maintenance of a town museum. Section 5 of the Public Libraries Act of 1901

¹ Dr Lowe's able analysis of this Act (*Museums Journal*, 1920, xx, p. 83) has been freely used in what follows.

provides that the library authorities of two or more library districts may agree to share in the purchase, erection and maintenance of any library or museum building in one of those districts, and in all other expenses connected with the same.

Section 4 of the 1919 Act removes the 1d. rate limit. Thus, with the present general system of assessment, the rate which may be applied to museum purposes is not restricted to 2d., 3d., or even 1s. in the £. Although this Act gives the education committee powers of control, etc., the education committee may leave the management of the library and museum in the hands of existing committees.

Dr Lowe of Leicester (*Museums Journal*, 1920, xx, p. 53), expressed the opinion that by the 1919 Act "museums and art galleries had received their charter. The removal of the rate limit should lead to great developments in museums throughout the country. Large towns would desire independence, but in smaller towns something might be said in favour of museums and art galleries being taken over by the county councils and managed by the county education committees."

With regard to Scotland and Northern Ireland, the legal position is somewhat different.

The Acts mentioned above do *not* apply to Scotland. The principal Scottish Act is the Public Libraries Consolidation (Scotland) Act, 1887. This has since been amended by the Public Libraries (Scotland) Act, 1894, the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1894, the Public Libraries (Scotland) Act, 1899, the Education (Scotland) Act, 1918, and the Public Libraries (Scotland) Act, 1920. These Acts are adoptive by local authorities. The 1887 Act empowers town and parish councils to acquire land and to erect and furnish museums. A library rate may be levied for this purpose, but must not exceed 3d. in the £ (1920 Act). Councils are given wide powers, but the restriction is made that any museum to which the Act applies shall be open to the public free of charge.

In Northern Ireland the position would appear to be as follows: The Museums and Gymnasiums Act of 1891 (see above) may be adopted by any urban district council, and under the various Public Libraries (Ireland) Acts, 1855 to 1924, county councils, urban district councils and town commissioners have power to establish museums out of the rates. The rate limit is 1d. in the £, but with the consent of the Ministry of Home Affairs this may be increased

to 2d. in urban districts and to 6d. in county boroughs. These Acts are adoptive.

It would thus appear that while in England there is no limit to the rate which may be applied to museum purposes, in Scotland there is a limit of 3d. under the 1920 Act and in Northern Ireland a limit of 2d. in urban districts and 6d. in county boroughs.¹

4. Number and distribution.

The list given in Appendix I contains the names of 530 museums (branch museums being treated as separate museums) in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, distributed as follows :—

England	428 (of which 43 are in London)
Scotland	62
Wales	26
Northern Ireland	8
Isle of Man	3
Channel Islands	3

In the above list are included the national museums (which are outside the purview of this report) ; also such private museums as are accessible to the public. The professional museums (hospital, school and university), those belonging to private societies, etc., are only included so far as they are accessible not only to students, but also to the general public.

The distribution of museums in the British Isles is of the most haphazard nature, and a close study of Appendix I brings out the fact that they have been established with little regard to the needs of the population. Thus in England, twenty-three towns, with a population ranging from 9000 to 920,000 (in addition to London with its forty-three museums), possess three or more, and there are about twenty-three towns with a population ranging from 9000 to 820,000 which possess two museums. Some of these, such as Oxford and Cambridge, are university towns in which there is a special reason for the existence of several museums in connexion with different university departments, and at others, such as Stoke-upon-Trent, Hull, Manchester, Ipswich, Exeter, Norwich and Brighton, the number is partly accounted for by the existence of branch museums directed from a central museum ; in the remainder the number is not determined by any apparent cause, and there is

¹ A note on the museums of the Irish Free State will be found on pp. 212-213.

no general feature distinguishing them from the towns which only possess one.

The list (given in Appendix II) of boroughs of over 20,000 population without a public museum offers a somewhat striking contrast, especially when it is realised that towns such as Croydon (191,500) and Barrow (74,254) have no museum service of any kind. On the other hand, such contiguous places as Brighton and Hove and the two Hartlepoons each have a distinct museum service.

This list is still more surprising when it is seen that several small towns, and even villages, of less than 2000 population, have interesting museums. Of these, perhaps the most striking are Polperro, Ospringe, and Grassington: all with a population of less than a thousand.

From these figures, and from a consideration of the statistical index, it will be seen that the distribution of museums is not determined either by population or by position.¹ There is naturally a great concentration in London and the industrial areas of Warwickshire, Lancashire and Yorkshire, but other large areas have no museum at all. In Western Scotland, for instance, there is none within fifty miles of that in Fort William. The Grimsby area, embracing a population of 120,000 or more, has only a very poor museum almost unknown to the public; Derbyshire with a population of not less than three-quarters of a million has only two; whilst in Central Wales, the four counties of Cardiganshire, Merionethshire, Montgomeryshire and Radnor, with a total population of over 180,000, possess but one group of museums, those of the University College, Aberystwyth.

¹ In Central Wales 1 in 16 of the population reside in a town possessing a museum.

Buckinghamshire 1 in 14	"	"	"	"
Huntingdonshire 1 in 13½	"	"	"	"
Kent 7 in 11	"	"	"	"
Lancashire 3 in 4	"	"	"	"
Warwickshire 11 in 13	"	"	"	"

CHAPTER II

ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE

5. Administration.

WHILST the distribution of museums is thus of a most haphazard and unsystematic character, the variety of administration is equally striking, and ranges from the great national museums supported by state funds, adequately staffed and well known, to the private museum in the hands of an individual who is his own curator and staff, or the impoverished local museum with only a caretaker in charge.

From the point of view of administration, public museums may be classified under the following heads :—

(1) *Museums of a National character*, administered either by separate boards of trustees, or by a government department, and financed from national or imperial sources. There are 23 such museums in the British Isles. These do not really come into the purview of this report, and those in London and Edinburgh, which are maintained from the National Exchequer, are now the subject of inquiry by a Royal Commission appointed in July 1927.

(2) *Municipal Museums maintained and administered by a Corporation*.—There are 267 of these directly supported by grants from the rates. Of these museums, about 33 per cent. are associated under joint administration with a library, about 16 per cent. with an art gallery, and about 8 per cent. with both.

(3) *Museums administered by a Society, Association or Body of Subscribers*.—These number 76, and constitute about 14 per cent. of the museums in the British Isles. Most of these were initiated in the last century, and many of them early in that century ; many museums founded by societies have subsequently been transferred to municipalities.

(4) *University, Professional and School Museums*.—These are generally intended primarily for the use of students and scholars ; almost all the universities, many hospitals, and many of the public schools possess museums ; several of them are accessible to the

public, and to some extent serve the purpose of a public museum, when there is no other in the town.

(5) *Museums administered by a Board of Trustees.*—In all about 38. In this category are included about half of the memorial houses.

(6) *Private Museums accessible to the public.*—There are about 25 of these.

(7) *Industrial Museums maintained by business firms.*—These are few in number.

Apart from the national, university and school museums, the majority are administered by a committee of some sort. Society museums are usually governed by the council of the society to which they belong. Municipal museums are administered by committees responsible to the city, borough, or urban district council respectively. There is in most instances a museum sub-committee, but frequently the administering body is a “library and museum,” or “library, museum and art gallery” committee. A few (four) are under education committees, while others are under such bodies as the parks, market, or even the cemetery committee. Most of these committees consist of town councillors, but about 33 per cent. have availed themselves of the services of other persons interested in the museum as co-opted members.

Of the 530 museums in the country, 267 are mainly supported from the rates. Of these rate-supported institutions, the greater proportion submit a yearly estimate of probable expenses for the approval of the town council, but there are cases, especially where there is a part-time or honorary curator, where a separate application has to be made for every fresh item of expenditure. Whichever system be in force, it is very rarely possible for the curator to carry forward savings to the next financial year, or to retain them as a reserve fund for purchases. Seldom, indeed, is there a separate purchase fund. In the great Birmingham museum and art gallery no purchases have been made from the rates. From investigation into the finances of these corporation museums it appears that in no case is a museum granted more than a $\frac{3}{4}$ d. rate for its total upkeep, whilst libraries appear to receive grants varying from a fraction of a penny to over 4d. Where a museum is associated with a library or art gallery, the accounts are rarely kept

distinct, and it is generally impossible to ascertain the exact museum expenditure.

Those learned societies which maintain museums rarely have sufficient funds for the upkeep of their buildings and collections in their present condition, and most of them have sought, or are prepared to seek, assistance from the rates. Over forty have given up the unequal struggle and have passed into the hands of municipalities. These society museums constitute a seventh of the whole, and less than a quarter of them can afford a full-time paid curator. About five have scientific assistants. Very few seem to be satisfied that they can maintain their collections and buildings without official support, relying upon admission fees, subscriptions, and endowments.

The museums at York, Newcastle, Lewes, Taunton, Chingford, and West Ham, are examples in which the societies are able to conduct them efficiently (though often with inadequate staff salaries) under present conditions. Among those administered by a body of subscribers, Dorchester, Peebles and Wisbech also succeed in maintaining their position.

Museums belonging to universities and schools are generally financed by means of grants or disbursements as required, but some possess endowments; the Manchester museum is administered and financed by the university and city conjointly. In the majority it is impossible to ascertain how much is spent on the museum in the course of a year, since the accounts are not kept distinct.

Private and industrial museums open to the public are of course financed by the owner or owners, and here it has not been possible to obtain financial details. There are, however, few public museums wholly dependent upon an individual without any endowment and without any guarantee of future public support.

Remarkable instances might be quoted of recent gifts to local museums on the part of private benefactors who are not also their owners. These have taken the form of endowments, of buildings (both extensions and lecture rooms), and of assistants' salaries. The south of England has been particularly fortunate in this respect, owing to the liberality of two or three individuals. Almost every museum at some time or other has had such opportunity within its reach, and it is regrettable to note that in some cases this generous spirit has been abused.

REPORT ON MUSEUMS OF THE BRITISH ISLES 19

Only three museums (Aylesbury, Leeds, Salford) receive a direct grant from the education committee in recognition of their educational services. In another instance application has recently been made to the county for such assistance.

In the museums belonging to societies and bodies of subscribers, admission fees are usually charged, and also in the memorial houses. These admission fees vary from 1d. to 2s. (in one instance). So far as the evidence goes, the imposition of a small fee does not seem to affect the number of visitors to any marked extent. In the majority of those smaller museums which charge an admission fee, a visitors' book is kept, which every visitor is expected and invited to sign. This gives the only reliable information concerning the number of visitors and the areas from which they come. Turnstiles, clickers, and attendants' estimates are other methods employed for recording the number of visitors. An examination of many of the visitors' books reveals the fact that on the average not more than from 20 per cent. to 30 per cent. of the visitors come from the town in which the museum is situated. This is probably true of almost all museums, except perhaps in London.

A rough calculation as to the comparative cost per visitor indicates that each visitor to a municipal museum, if the returns as to numbers of visitors are to be trusted, costs the municipality from 3d. to 1s. 10d. per head.

From a general survey of the financial arrangements of museums, one conclusion to be drawn is that corporation museums would appear to cost about 1s. per visitor, and that the average cost to the ratepayers is less than a $\frac{1}{2}$ d. rate per annum.

Whatever may be the financial arrangements or character of the collections of a museum, it has been evident in the course of this survey that the really important factor in making a museum good or bad is the influence of the curator, depending upon his energy and his qualifications. Here, again, there is no system, and the conditions are very diverse; the following can be taken as a very rough classification based upon salaries and duties:—

7. Curators and staff.

(1) *Full-time paid Curators*.—These exist in about 14 per cent. of the museums in the British Isles, and are usually well selected and efficient men or women.

(2) *Part-time Curators*.—These may be separated into two main divisions:—

(a) Those who hold other official positions, and are also librarians (75), or art directors (28), or both (6), or secretaries, headmasters or teachers, park superintendents (in one instance) and combine one or more of these offices with the curatorship. There are more than 200 curators of this type, but they are not called part-time curators, and it is very difficult to ascertain what proportion of their salary or time is definitely allocated to museum work.

(b) Those receiving a small honorarium who are not expected to give more than a few hours weekly.

(c) In universities the professor generally acts as the curator of his departmental museum, whilst in the public and secondary school museums one or more of the masters undertake the office, but they generally have little time to devote to curatorial duties. In only two school museums is there provision for a paid curator primarily engaged for museum service, and here other teaching duties may be associated with the office.

(3) *Honorary Curators.*—

(a) So-called honorary curators, whose time is mainly taken up with other occupations.

(b) Gentlemen of leisure interested in the museum who devote a great deal of their time to the duties of curatorship.

(c) The donor or owner of a museum who acts as honorary curator and generally gives much time and thought (and often much financial support) to the office.

In some museums there are several honorary curators who act as advisers to the curator or even share the responsibility of the office.

Local councils who accept the system of honorary curators of the (b) and (c) types, are fortunate indeed to have the service of these gentlemen, and should not grudge them adequate grants for specimens, cases, etc.

In a great number of museums, curators are appointed in middle age, without any previous special training or experience. This applies to nearly all those cases where librarians have undertaken the duties of curator. Fortunately many of them have made up by enthusiasm much of what they lacked in experience.

As regards staff, in only about 4 per cent. of the museums is there an assistant curator, and in about the same number there is an assistant with a university degree. In more than half there is no skilled assistance whatever. The librarian-curators generally have to make use of the occasional services of the library staff.

One of the salient facts disclosed by the present inquiry is the disgracefully low standard of salaries. It may be well, perhaps, to mention that in 1922 the Museums Association, in conjunction with the National Association of Local Government Officers, drew up a minimum scale for the head officers of public museums. When it is realised that the head officer (curator, keeper or director) of a museum has to be not only a man of wide culture, archaeological and scientific learning, but also a skilled administrator, book-keeper, and competent lecturer, it will be admitted that the scales suggested by the Museums Association are not too high. The following comparison of the Museums Association's scale and actual salaries paid speaks for itself :—

8. Curators' salaries.

Towns with population over :	Museums Association <i>minimum</i> for Head Officer.	Actual Salaries Paid.	
		Minimum.	Maximum.
600,000	£1,200	£500	£1,061
400,000	£1,000	£350	£900
300,000	£900	£198	£800
200,000	£800	£120	£650
150,000	£700		
100,000	£600	£15	£500
50,000	£500	£50	£445
Under 50,000	£350—£25 to £500	£45	£600 ¹

On the average, a curator receives a salary 50 per cent. below the minimum which his own association has recommended. In some cases the curator is paid less than the caretaker under him.

Further, the entire absence of any retiring age or pension encourages the retention of a curator's services to too great an age. Septuagenarian and octogenarian curators, of whom there are a considerable number, cannot be expected to fulfil the manifold duties of the office, though there have been a few notable exceptions.

Unhappily there are about fifty museums which do not possess

¹ In one instance only. The next highest is £350.

a curator with *any* of the requisite qualifications. The following are perhaps the most conspicuous examples :—

Armagh.	Lichfield (town).	Oswestry.
Barry.	Lowestoft.	Pontypridd.
Bexleyheath.	Malton.	St. Neot's.
Dumfries.	Maxwelltown.	Selby.
Dunfermline.	Melton Mowbray.	Stroud.
Forres.	Nairn.	Wednesbury.

In museums of this sort there may be valuable specimens in danger of decay which should be rescued.

Thus to the first conclusion that museums are distributed about the country in a most haphazard manner, this second conclusion must be added—that in only a dozen or so is there a full-time competent curator with an adequate staff.

CHAPTER III

COLLECTIONS

TURNING now to the interior arrangement or exhibitional purpose of the museums in the British Isles, the 507 museums considered for the purposes of this report may be divided into six main groups. The first five are specialised museums, and include—

- (1) Those devoted entirely to natural history 22
- (2) Art galleries with art collections 35
- (3) Historical collections, including memorial houses containing personal or historical relics (30); period museums¹ (16); Roman or pre-Roman collections (15); and naval and military museums (10) 71
- (4) Special teaching and research museums, such as the university, college and school museums, and the museums of health and hygiene 60
- (5) Museums of an industrial character, including those belonging to business firms 16

9. Objects
exhibited.

The remainder, to the number of about 300, are museums of a more general character, and the exhibits usually embrace at least something of archaeology, bygonics and local antiquities, natural history and miscellaneous ethnological objects; frequently, applied or decorative art; and war relics. It is these general museums that, on account of their history and miscellaneous character, require closer attention in this report.

Most of them came into existence when it was the fashion for travellers or scientists and others to make private collections; very often such a collection, given or bequeathed to the owner's town or learned society, was the beginning of a public collection. This nucleus would then be expanded by similar gifts or by miscellaneous objects presented by other people inspired by example, and a museum of curiosities has frequently been the result. This process of accepting almost any offer has generally been continued to the present day, and there have been few curators with sufficient foresight and

¹ These are interesting historical buildings furnished so as to present the appearance of an inhabited house of the period.

determination to control the process. The object of the private collector has usually been either to amass as large a collection as possible of some class of objects, or else to preserve mementos of particular places or persons; neither of these is the right purpose with which to begin a local museum. Rarely, except where a collection has been made with judgment by an archaeological or natural history society, has a beginning been made on sound lines. Generally, however, the society, like other bodies, has drifted into the habit of accepting miscellaneous gifts, or may have ultimately lacked the funds necessary to continue the development of the museum, and stagnation has been the result.

One of the surprising facts about these general museums seems to be their inability to strike out a new line for themselves; there is an extraordinary similarity in their exhibits. The following comparative list of some of the things which may be found in almost every general museum and of objects generally omitted is illuminating:—

	Objects generally exhibited.	Not generally exhibited.
Natural History.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Butterflies and moths. Birds. Shells. Minerals. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Harmful and beneficial insects. Soils. Building and road materials.
Ethnology.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Articles from India, China, Japan and South Sea Islands, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Articles from Spain, Russia, the Balkans, America, etc.
Historical.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Objects illustrating Egyptian, Greek or Roman civilisation. Roman relics. Tudor and Stuart relics. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Objects illustrating other ancient civilisations. Norman and Plantagenet relics.
Miscellaneous.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shoes. China. Furniture. Panelling. Swords. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stockings. Pewter and tin ware. Carpets. Wallpaper. Scabbards.

The list could be extended indefinitely.

Almost all museums contain collections and objects originally amassed by private collectors, and consisting to a great extent of mere curios. Some of the older ones consist mainly of such things. The result is that objects of real historical and scientific value are crowded out. Again, many museums contain quite large and important collections (sometimes of great value), generally given or bequeathed, which are quite out of place in their present locality and

surroundings, and serve no useful purpose there. Such collections, though of use to the specialist, should not take up valuable room in the exhibition cases. Many examples of really important collections which are placed in an inappropriate museum might be quoted and would include valuable oriental, ethnographical, ornithological, and geological collections, personal relics, etc., for which a far more suitable home could be found.

Most of the museums are congested, and suffer from the overcrowding of duplicates and redundant objects, *e.g.* birds, fossils, shells, stone implements, pottery, which in large numbers, however interesting they may be to the specialist, have a deadening and confusing effect not only upon children, but also upon ordinary visitors. Even in localities where large collections of particular objects (*e.g.* flint implements, china, etc.) would appear to be appropriate, the excessive number displayed confuses the average visitor, serves no useful purpose educationally, and is a flagrant waste of space.

With regard to the housing and public display of the collections, there is a great diversity. Nearly half of the municipal museums in the country are contained in a room or rooms in, or associated with, the public library. This is generally due to the fact that the gifts or purchases by which the museum was initiated were housed in the library for lack of accommodation in any other public building. Where a museum is housed in a single room it must soon outgrow its accommodation, and there is generally no provision on the part of the authorities for extension. Only 10 per cent. of the museums in the country are housed in a separate building (good or bad) designed for the purpose : 20 per cent. are in residential houses which have been more or less adapted. Of these residential houses more than half are mansions situated in a park. They are especially prevalent in the industrial districts of Northern England, where the corporation have taken the opportunity of acquiring both a house for a museum, etc., and a recreation ground. Such mansions, however, are often ill-adapted for museum purposes; the position and size of both rooms and windows are most unsuitable; proper heating and ventilation are difficult to introduce, and it is impossible to exercise adequate supervision over a museum consisting of a number of small rooms.

10. Housing.

Very few of the museums in the country are provided with the storage rooms or work-rooms which are essential, and even in those

which have recently been, or are now being established, little or no provision is made for this purpose.

11. Labelling.

There are comparatively few museums in which the labelling and arrangement can be regarded as satisfactory from the point of view of the average visitor. Labelling is either incomplete, or intelligible only to experts. Usually the labels in and on the cases are entirely inadequate as an explanation of the object or objects, without the assistance of a guide and interpreter. Not more than six museums in the country have satisfactory direction labels indicating where a start should be made and in what sequence the exhibits should be seen. One of the best-labelled collections is the Wellcome Museum of Medical Science in Endsleigh Gardens, London (see Plate I).

It is generally supposed that all the above defects are due to lack of means, but the example of a few small and well-arranged museums shows what can be done with limited means if too much is not attempted. Apart from some of the museums in the larger towns, there is scarcely a general museum in the country that is really well arranged, well housed, provided with the necessary storage and work rooms, and adequately staffed.

CHAPTER IV

MUTUAL ASSISTANCE

ONE of the peculiarities of the present museum system in England, Northern Ireland and Scotland is the almost entire absence of any form of co-operation. 12. Co-operation.

A very interesting experiment, however, has recently been inaugurated in the Liverpool area. Here Dr J. J. Simpson of the Liverpool Museums has initiated a scheme by which all the curators of the museums in Lancashire and Cheshire will meet periodically to discuss difficulties and arrange for the exchange of duplicates. This Lancashire and Cheshire Museums' Federation is, however, at present in its early infancy.

When one turns from England and Scotland to Wales, a very striking contrast is to be noted. 13. The Welsh system.

In Wales and Monmouth there is practically a complete system of affiliation between the National Museum of Wales at Cardiff and the local museums. The terms of affiliation are that the local museum will be responsible for the proper housing and arrangement of all objects under its charge. The National Museum advises and encourages, and a qualified member of the staff visits each affiliated museum once a year and reports upon it. Further, the National Museum supplies cases to supplement local collections, and the affiliated institution in return may be asked to lend specimens from time to time for specified periods. Each affiliated museum elects one representative of the Court of Governors of the National Museum of Wales. There are fourteen museums affiliated in this way. Affiliation has been refused to two museums on the ground of incongruous collections.

Turning to the relations between the national museums and their provincial brothers, the distribution of duplicate specimens by the British Museum has been authorised by Act of Parliament since 1767, and many such distributions have been and are being made by the British Museum, Bloomsbury, and the Natural History Museum to local museums and other bodies, but it has always been held that these powers should be exercised with great caution. It is not 14. The National Museums.

always easy to say what is a duplicate, and the absence of specimens from the one place in which it is expected that examples of everything are to be found, might lead to difficulties. As time goes on, the duplicates become fewer and this power is not so much exercised as formerly. Loans under strict limitations were authorised by Act of Parliament in 1924. The staff of the British Museum are frequently consulted by curators of local museums, and specimens are constantly being referred to them for identification or advice. What has been said above applies also to other national museums.

15. Victoria and
Albert
Museum.

Since 1854 this museum, then the Museum of Art at Marlborough House under the Department of Science and Art of the Board of Trade, has circulated artistic objects to local institutions. At first loans of objects, together with drawings and photographs, were made to art schools, the conditions being that they should be free to the students of the school and accessible on payment of a fee to the general public: but steps were also taken to organise a systematic representation of each of the sections of the museum at Marlborough House for exhibition in the chief provincial museums in the charge of a museum officer. This travelling collection was dispersed in 1864, and since then each school has received a separate loan selected by itself, and has been allowed to retain it for twelve months. In 1880 the system of loans was extended to corporation museums and other institutions unconnected with schools of art.

This system has been continued and developed up to the present day. It has been extended to museums established under the Public Libraries Act, provided that they have examples of decorative art among their normal exhibits. At the present time such cases are regularly circulated to 80 museums as well as to 554 schools; they are changed every fourteen or fifteen months, when the local curators are invited to visit the central museum and select new cases. These are packed by the museum packers and sent in museum vans, half the cost of transport and local charges being paid by the local authority.

This system of loan exhibits has been much appreciated by local museums. It is, moreover, the only means by which any external supervision is exercised over them.

The Victoria and Albert Museum, on behalf of the Board of Education, has also since 1882 considered applications for grants

towards the purchase of objects by local museums ; and provision for this service (now £1000) is made annually in the estimates. At first the grants were limited to assistance towards purchases of reproductions of decorative art ; but from 1884 the grants were extended to original objects of art or science. Application is made for assistance in regard to specified objects ; and if this is approved by the director of the Victoria and Albert Museum (for works of art) or the director of the Science Museum (for science objects), a grant is made which may amount to half the cost. In recent years, however, these grants have been much lower owing to the limitation of funds and the increase in the number of applications.

It is a remarkable feature of this system that it is not confined to the museums which receive loan exhibits, but any public museum may make application, and grants may be made towards the purchase of any approved object, including natural history, etc.

In 1925 forms of application for grants were issued to about 140 museums ; 21 applied for, and received, assistance.

It is pertinent here to mention the Museums Association, the only body which endeavours to be a link between the museums of the country generally. The association consists of members (at present 140 in number) who represent museums and art galleries in the British Empire which pay an annual subscription of two guineas, and associates (at present 141 in number) paying a subscription of one guinea, who are elected as individuals. The latter are mostly associated with museums, some are curators, and the list contains seventeen persons connected with foreign museums, fifteen from the United States, and two from Oslo. There are also nine honorary members. The association has been in existence for thirty-nine years, and has met annually at different towns in the British Isles and twice abroad. The annual meeting in 1927 (at Douglas) was attended by 118 persons. The council and officers are elected at the annual meeting, the president is elected by the council. At all other times the business of the association is conducted by an executive committee consisting of the President, Treasurer, Secretaries, Editor, and two members of the council.

16. The Museums Association.

The association issues *The Museums Journal*, which appears monthly and contains reports of the annual meeting, council meetings, and annual statement of accounts, contributions on

subjects concerning museums and art galleries, notes and reviews and correspondence. It also, in 1911, issued a useful *Directory of Museums in Great Britain and Ireland*, including Indian and Colonial museums, and is now engaged upon a new edition.

Its enterprise in forming collections of pictures, both oil and water colours, for circulation, has met with considerable success. The oils collection, formed in 1923, has recently been dispersed after being shown in sixteen centres in this country and in South Africa. The water colours collection is still in circulation. Both collections have proved attractive to the public, and the resulting sales have been considerable.

The Museums Association has now formed a collection of modern works of sculpture, which is being effectively exhibited in various provincial centres.

CHAPTER V

PUBLIC SERVICE

MUSEUMS may be regarded as existing for the purpose of storing, exhibiting and utilising objects of cultural and educational value. The service rendered by them is of a threefold character according to the extent to which the collections are directed to the needs of (1) the general public, (2) school children or adults seeking instruction, and (3) advanced students or investigators.

17. The threefold service of museums.

As regards, first, the general public, for whom the exhibited collections are primarily intended, the functions at present performed are difficult to summarise because the selection and arrangement of these collections are seldom inspired by a definite purpose. This subject is dealt with in section 36.

The second purpose for which museums exist is that of aiding the educational service of the country. The most direct educational work is that done through instruction given by the curator or by school teachers in museums where there are organised visits of school classes, approved by the director of education. In about 20 per cent. of the local museums such organised visits take place and are generally reckoned as school attendances. In three, Greenwich, Leicester, and Norwich, there is a definite member of the staff whose special duty it is to deal with such classes. At the first and second, classes are conducted by guide-lecturers; at the third, a set lecture is delivered and specimens are brought out from cases for the purpose.

18. Education.

At Manchester teachers have been detached from their ordinary educational work to act as specialist teachers in their appropriate subjects, and schools within the radius send classes of 20 or 25 for one hour per week. About 2500 children receive this specialised form of education weekly. They are escorted by their own teachers, who hand them over to the specialist teachers in the museum.

Salford has a slightly different method, and supplements it by what is known as the "Children's Museum Service Scheme," which is a circulating collection of portable cases. Instead of having specialist teachers as at Manchester, there is a yearly conference of the teachers, the school inspectors, the director of education and

the curator, who select two subjects. The subjects having been selected, the specialists in these subjects prepare lantern slides and give very detailed lectures to the other teachers, and a pamphlet is handed to them with an accurate summary of the lectures. The teachers then repeat the lantern lectures in the schools, and the address is followed by a visit of the children to the museum to see the actual specimens. The Salford Education Committee gives £250 per annum towards the cost of making slides, etc.

At Reading also, direct instruction is given to school teachers by the curator; and the teachers in their turn bring classes to the museum and lecture on the specially arranged collections which are now being introduced for this purpose.

At Batley, Ipswich, Middlesbrough, Stepney, Warrington and other places, specimens or diagrams are sent out to the schools, generally in specially prepared cases. At Batley the specimens are placed in open cases, so that the children have every opportunity of handling them. In one or two museums specimens are set aside which may be handled by students. This, of course, has particular importance in the case of the blind, and at Sunderland special instruction is given to the blind by the curator, and the museum contains a unique exhibit of models made by his pupils. At Batley also there is a special room and collection for this purpose. In some places, as at Leeds and Salisbury, the curator gives lectures to schools, taking with him appropriate specimens and lantern slides.

At Haslemere, which is primarily an educational museum, the curator not only directs a complete system of school visits, but goes so far as to set examination papers on subjects connected with museum exhibits—a form of education which appears to be stimulating to the children of the neighbourhood. Here, and at many other museums, children and others are encouraged to assist in the collection of specimens of wild flowers of the neighbourhood.

At Belfast, Glasgow, Hampstead, Manchester, Stepney and Warrington attempts have been made to create special children's museums or collections, but many curators fail to appreciate how great a need there is for simplicity where children's exhibits are concerned. Most museums permit and welcome individual visits by children, but there are unfortunately other museums where they are actually discouraged.

When we inquire into the manner in which this educational

service is organised, we are confronted by the remarkable fact that in the whole of the British Isles there appears to be only one museum belonging to a county authority (Hogarth House, Chiswick). The nearest approach elsewhere to county council responsibility is in the solitary instance of Aylesbury, where the Bucks County Council contributes £100 per annum towards the maintenance of the museum. In very few instances do the county authorities make any grant towards the educational work of the museums. Only ten out of the fifty English county councils directly encourage visits to museums by school children, and only three of these authorities make grants to facilitate such visits. The Somerset County Council, however, has recently appointed a sub-committee to report on the educational use to be made of local museums.

From the replies to inquiries made of the county education authorities, it appears that most of the county councils have no special interest in or knowledge of the school visits to museums authorised by them. In practice it is left to schools to make their own arrangements with the museum authorities.

Turning to the county boroughs, out of the seventy-eight in England, all with the exception of about ten have large and important museums which in almost every case are utilised by schools. But here again only a few make any grant in support or recognition of this work. Leeds is the most interesting example. Here the education committee make a grant of £285 per annum to the committee of management of the Leeds School Museum Scheme. The committee of management is composed of school teachers and representatives of the education committee's inspectorate. The city of Newcastle makes a grant of only £10 per annum to the Hancock Museum, presumably in recognition of services to the schools. Apart from these examples, no more direct encouragement is given by the county boroughs than by the counties.

Considering that county councils and county boroughs thus evince little interest in the educational work of museums, it is not surprising that smaller boroughs and towns show an equal or even greater indifference.

In the majority of the public and secondary schools there are collections ranging from a few well-arranged, well-labelled museums to the odd case or two of natural history objects such as may be seen in most schools. A few elementary schools have made a beginning

of a museum collection, which indicates a willingness to use specimens for teaching purposes, and emphasises the need for an adequate supply of teaching exhibits. These school museums generally consist of miscellaneous gifts from old pupils, teachers and friends, though in a few cases an attempt has been made to give the museum a definite local character. In one instance a school museum has been deliberately identified with school activities, namely, at Bembridge, where the headmaster has initiated the system of three temporary exhibitions held annually in a building specially constructed for the purpose. Two of these terminal exhibitions are usually of an artistic character and from outside sources, whilst the third is entirely organised by the boys; the cardinal principle being that there should be frequent changes in the exhibits, and that stagnation—a museum's worst enemy—should be avoided. In very few museums is it realised that constant change in the exhibited collections is most helpful.

Since this report deals primarily with public museums, it should be added that only a few of the school museums are open to the public and then only at stated intervals, usually not more than two afternoons per week.

19. Adult education.

Passing now to the services that museums render to older students, the following broad distinction seems to be indicated:—

- (a) Students of universities, colleges and hospitals, and technical institutions, including schools of art.
- (b) Other adult students.

(a) Most universities have some systematic departmental collections, which are mainly devoted to their own teaching purposes, and can hardly be regarded as public museums. Sometimes there are separate university museums, as, for example, at Bangor, Cambridge, Cork, Manchester and Oxford, which are usually open to the public. In most university museums, the professors are the curators of the departmental collections, or sometimes act as advisory honorary officers for sections of the public museums, as at the Fitzwilliam and at Manchester. On the whole, however, the university museums which are open to the public have not paid much attention to the needs of the general or uninstructed visitor, or of children. Technical schools and art schools, on the other hand, cannot be expected to possess anything in the nature of a

large museum, but there are a few cases where appropriate collections are an effective adjunct to these institutions.

(b) As regards educational facilities for adults who are not attached to any particular institution—in other words, what is commonly known as adult education—there is really no provision for this, largely, perhaps, because little or no demand for it has been formulated. Though there are still field clubs and other societies which make use of museums, such associations are not numerous or so active as they used to be. Meanwhile, the Workers' Educational Association and tutorial classes have not succeeded in stimulating a demand for scientific subjects except in very few localities, and they have not made systematic use of the museums. The only formulated demand has been that museums should be open in the evenings and on Sundays in order that they may be available for purposes of study by the workers. A great deal more than this is required. (See p. 69.) In the report on Natural Science in Adult Education recently issued by the Adult Education Committee of the Board of Education (1927), p. 48, the only reference to this subject is as follows :—

“ A visit to a museum forms a valuable element in many courses of study, and we note that the Board of Education in the new Adult Education Regulations (Article 8 (f)) permits visits to museums, and other places connected with the subject of study, as part of a course, and the registration of the attendances of students under certain conditions. We are glad to learn that the special collections illustrating botany and zoology in the Science Museum, South Kensington, are again available. Teachers bringing classes to the museum may use these collections for demonstration purposes.”

In the report of the Adult Education Committee which reported to the Ministry of Reconstruction in 1918, the opinion was expressed that more museums should be established and that they should be maintained by the county authority. But no practical scheme has emerged for utilising museums in adult education.

The third great function of museums, that of facilitating research, would appear to be the least understood. Although a vast amount of material exists in the museums, the use which is made of it for this purpose, apart from archaeological work, is singularly dis-

appointing. Few, except the national and university museums, issue regular reports of investigations carried out, although some of the societies which own museums do publish regular proceedings of considerable value. Comparatively few curators have been able to conduct or to encourage research work upon the material in their charge, and the few who have been successful stand out in strong relief against a depressing background.

One of the most obvious fields of research which can be conducted by a local museum is that which is commonly known as a regional survey. Those museums which have wisely determined to specialise in the collection of objects of local interest, whether scientific or historical, are in fact bringing together a large amount of material which should be valuable for this purpose. At present only a few, such as Huddersfield, West Ham and Wimbledon, are actually conducting such a survey.

Of the museums (except national, university and art galleries) which have submitted publications for the purposes of this report, less than 40 present evidence of original contributions to learning (as distinct from popular guides, etc.) made by members of the staff or others working upon their collections. Of these, about half are museums belonging to societies. Beyond these there are others which issue catalogues, reports, guide-books or monographs which may be described as of a learned character. The remainder do not profess to be concerned with investigation. A similar conclusion could be drawn from the statements published in the *Museums Directory* of 1911, in which, excluding national and university museums and art galleries, only 13 per cent. profess to do anything in the nature of research work.

In round figures the total expenditure on museums in the British Isles is well over £1,200,000 annually; of this sum more than £450,000 is spent on the provincial museums. Whether the return in public service is adequate, in view of the enormous amount of magnificent material which they contain, remains to be considered.

PART II

CRITICISMS AND SUGGESTIONS

CHAPTER I

POLICY

THE preceding survey gives a brief account of the existing museum service. We have next to consider whether this is adequate, how far it is successful, and, if it fails, the reasons for its failure. 21. Distribution.

Turning first to the question of distribution, it is clear that if museums have any real value, the whole community has a claim on their services, and they should be so distributed as to be within easy reach of a fair proportion, say 50 per cent. of the population. There is, therefore, need of a museum not only in towns such as those mentioned in Appendix II as having none, but also in the county towns of those counties which are similarly defective, and this is a duty that should be undertaken by the local authorities.

As a result of the Public Libraries Act of 1919, the position of museums has theoretically become the same as that of libraries, though they have not been developed on the same scale, nor received anything like the same support. Although there has been no "museum movement," the general tendency has been towards the establishment of a rate-aided museum service over the whole country, and it is mainly from this source that future development is to be expected. Under present circumstances any idea of large Government assistance, though eminently desirable, is clearly not practical politics.

Any authority establishing a new museum will have to consider what is to be its nature and what purpose it is to fulfil. This raises at the outset the further question, What should be the functions of the public museums in general ? 22. The force of tradition.

It may surely be claimed that their chief function is by means of exhibited objects to instruct, and to inspire with a desire for knowledge, children and adults alike ; to stimulate not only a keener appreciation of past history and present activities, but

also a clearer vision of the potentialities of the future. They should stir the interest, and excite the imagination of the ordinary visitor, and also be for the specialist and the student the fruitful field for research.

If this definition be accepted, the next question is, Do the public museums in the United Kingdom fulfil these functions? The stronger one's belief in the great work they might do, the stronger is the conviction that at present, in spite of certain noteworthy exceptions, they fail—and fail lamentably. There is no doubt that the country is not getting what it should from the public museums, and that most of them are not going the right way to supply what is wanted.

One reason for this deplorable fact is to be found in the history of the museums themselves. As indicated in the first part of this report, most of them came into being as the result of gifts or bequests of private collections. These collections were not originally made for any public purpose, or indeed with any other idea than the satisfaction of the particular collector. When the collection was accepted by a corporation or other governing body, there was no clear idea as to the purpose it should serve. Other gifts and bequests followed, frequently hampered by the condition that the collections should be kept intact, and museums thus became storehouses of miscellaneous collections and objects. Heterogeneous jumbles of "curios" still survive in a good many parts of the country and masquerade as museums. Even the better museums still accept whole collections without any regard to their use because a "fine" collection of any sort seems to redound to the credit of the institution. There are countless examples of this tradition—and almost every museum has suffered by it. Whatever may be the merits of these collections, they can seldom be placed or arranged to fit in with adjacent collections, and the resultant lack of storage and exhibition space leads to congestion, and this again to stagnation. Only a few curators, in accepting a collection, reserve the right to dispose of objects which are not required. There are, of course, instances where the refusal even of a most unsuitable collection might have been impolitic at the moment, but the museum authorities ought not to burden their museums with permanent collections of doubtful utility.

The first essential of a public museum is that there should be a definite purpose behind every exhibit. Curators and governing

bodies should have the courage to refuse unsuitable gifts, and under no circumstances should a gift with onerous conditions attaching thereto be accepted. Few curators seem to know exactly what they want, or to make these wants known. In one museum a label is displayed in the case asking for the gift of a specimen which is wanted, or for information where it is needed.

There is no need to expect that all museums should adopt the same policy—or that each curator should feel bound to follow in his predecessor's footsteps. Changes of method and details, even changes of purpose, are useful and stimulating. Both curators and governing bodies should use their imagination and do everything possible to break the hampering shackles of the museum tradition, and keep in view the single aim that their particular museum shall be of real value to the community.

Most of the county borough museums at present endeavour to emulate the comprehensiveness of the great national museums; there seems to be no valid reason why this aspiration should not receive encouragement in a certain number of the larger towns; but many of the county borough museums lose a great deal of their educational value through the fact that whilst they are emulating the national collections in their variety they cannot provide for the spacious arrangement of objects which is needed in order to avoid the sense of distraction in the visitor which is the museum's worst enemy. When this passion for indiscriminate acquisition infects the smaller museums, the result is disastrous. It calls to mind Sir Walter Vivian's hall in Tennyson's *Princess*.

" . . . On the pavement lay
Carved stones of the Abbey-ruin in the park,
Huge Ammonites, and the first bones of Time;
And on the tables every clime and age
Jumbled together; celts and calumets,
Claymore and snowshoe, toys in lava, fans
Of sandal, amber, ancient rosaries.
Laborious orient ivory sphere in sphere,
The cursed Malayan crease, and battle-clubs
From the isles of palm: and higher on the walls,
Betwixt the monstrous horns of elk and deer,
His own forefathers' arms and armour hung."

In a certain museum—not by any means the worst—the following objects were all met in a single case 12"×24": a Saxon brooch, a few feathers, several geological specimens and a couple of fossils.

By the fireplace were two beautifully-carved wooden stair heads; on the top of one reposed a Russian helmet and on the other a Roundhead casque. In the whole of the museum there were only a few labels, and some of these were almost illegible. It may be questioned whether such a museum, and there are many similar, serves any useful purpose whatever, and whether it should continue to exist.

It would be wise to lay down the principle that in towns other than county boroughs a museum should have a single definite purpose, and that no gift of any kind should be accepted which does not fit in with the scheme adopted. Such a museum could, for example, be entirely devoted to local history, or local products, or natural resources; it could be an educational or an industrial museum, a memorial or period house, etc., though there is no reason why a town should not possess more than one of these varieties.

It is clear that different types of museum are really required for great cities, small towns, villages, seaports, industrial districts, commercial centres, etc.

In districts which are rich in geological or antiquarian interest, the museum should make the most of its opportunities; it can be the means of rescuing material of great future importance which in the absence of a museum would be lost to science. In many places the type of the museum should be imposed by the industry of the locality in which it is situated, as is the case with the Geffrye Museum in Clerkenwell. In the industrial centres there are unique opportunities for collecting exhibits relating to the history and nature of the local industries, and this may lead not only to a museum acquiring a special character but to the growth of new museums of strictly limited scope; examples of this class are the fisheries and the industrial museums at Hull, the various pottery museums at Stoke-upon-Trent. In some of the industrial collections, however, far too little thought has been devoted to the illustration of the history of the industry, its processes, etc., which might be their most attractive and instructive feature.

The memorial house type of museum, again, has sprung up at the birthplace of great men and women, or actually in the houses occupied by them; these are generally a success and attract large numbers of interested visitors. They are always interesting and educational and deserve encouragement.

That a public museum in which the exhibits are confined to a

particular class of objects can be interesting and effective is shown by such examples as the zoological museum at Tring, the collection of fire-producing appliances at Bow (Bryant and May), and the Lewis Evans collection of scientific instruments at Oxford.

Again, a museum may be limited not to a particular class of objects, but to a particular purpose, and a few museums successfully illustrate some definite principle, *e.g.* the Pitt-Rivers collection at Oxford, and the Horniman Museum in London. The latest, and perhaps the best, example is the Home Office Museum in Westminster, where most interesting exhibits, including machinery in motion, illustrate the dangers of industrial work and the safeguards that are being adopted in factories and workshops.

Education is obviously a subject to which a whole museum might be devoted. There is, however, only one effective "educational museum," that at Haslemere, which is largely based on the space-for-time principle invented by Sir Jonathan Hutchinson, according to which a vertical wall space with case space below it is allotted to each century.¹

In fact, a general survey of the various types of museum which exist in the country reveals the need of new ideas; there has been far too much repetition of conventional methods.

The specialised museums, devoted entirely to one subject or purpose, are, generally speaking, among the best that have been visited. It is not, however, the virtues of existing special museums, but the extraordinary gaps in the system and the absence of certain kinds of museum, which arrest attention.

23. New types
needed.

The most conspicuous defect in the present situation is the almost complete absence of anything like an agricultural museum, even in the great farming districts of the country. The Deutsches Museum at Munich has shown how interesting such agricultural exhibits can be. In England small beginnings have been made in the Science Museum at South Kensington and at the Lord Wandsworth College at Long Sutton; it is proposed to devote a new branch museum at Hull to this purpose, and a section of the Pitt Rivers museum at Farnham will illustrate the history of agriculture.

There is a similar lack of real industrial or commercial museums,

¹ The space-for-time principle is also employed in the Newbury museum. Selby, which was also initiated by Sir Jonathan Hutchinson, has fallen into neglect and is one of the worst examples in the country of a decayed institution, though it still bears the word "educational" on its front.

or museums of applied art. An enormous field is open for collections that would illustrate recent processes and developments in modern industries.

There is no museum for the blind, even in London, though the exhibits brought together in the Sunderland and Batley museums emphasise the possibilities of a collection in which every object could be handled.

There is clearly room for experiment in children's museums of various types, and the paucity of good museums for children is one of the more serious drawbacks of the existing service. An interesting exhibit was arranged at the Children's Welfare Exhibition at Olympia in 1914,¹ showing how living animals and plants and museum specimens could be utilised for this purpose.

An equally remarkable deficiency in the museum service of the country is the absence of anything that can be called a folk museum. The period houses often contain valuable collections of fine furniture, etc., but there is nothing corresponding to the open-air folk museum so excellently displayed at Stockholm in Sweden, at Aarhus and Lingby in Denmark, and at Arnhem in Holland—a museum illustrating the past life of the common people. The "peasant arts" collection at Haslemere consists, in fact, mainly of Scandinavian objects. The nearest approach in this country is to be found in the numerous collections of "bygones." From them, no doubt, a whole series of real folk museums could be constructed in places where old cottages and other suitable buildings have been preserved. The desirability of saving old houses and cottages is beginning to be felt both by corporations and by public-spirited individuals; and the Society of Arts has a fund for assisting this object. Attempts have been made to reproduce ancient kitchens, etc., at various places, but there is no real or comprehensive folk museum. The need has long been felt, and many suggestions have been made—*e.g.* that the Crystal Palace grounds should be devoted to this purpose. Anne Hathaway's Cottage at Stratford-on-Avon is the best example of an old cottage preserved with the appropriate contents and free from the ordinary museum characteristics.

The period houses illustrate only the life and the possessions of the wealthier classes; the open-air museums mentioned above illustrate the life of the workers, the cabins or cottages in which they lived, the tools with which they carried on their home industries, the

¹ See article by W. M. Webb, in *Knowledge*, xxxvii, 1914.

life of the farmer, the windmills and water-wheels and other appliances, the equipment of the small shops, etc. A true picture of the use of the bygones of our museums can only be obtained by placing them in an appropriate house or cottage instead of crowding them into glass cases.

If it is a serious reproach to the nation that no adequate folk or agricultural museum exists in the British Isles, the lack of a comprehensive nautical museum is equally a reproach to a country in which seafaring has played so important a part. Naval history is for a certain period represented at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, and again at the Portsmouth and Chatham Dockyard museums, but there is nothing comparable, for example, either in extent or utility, to the historical shipping museum at Amsterdam and the modern shipping museum at Rotterdam. The latter actually owes much to the exhibits organised by British shipping and engineering firms, who apparently have not been invited to give the same assistance in their own country. There is a large amount of material not only at the Science Museum and in the dockyard museums, but also in many other collections; and a shipping collection is being formed at Liverpool. It is to be hoped that the new national museum to be established in the Queen's House, Greenwich, will remedy this deficiency.

There is a great difference between the acquisition of material for a definite purpose, and the acceptance or purchase of miscellaneous objects. For example, there is every reason why a local museum should possess a large collection of objects of local interest, provided that the exhibited portion is carefully selected and devoted to the elucidation of the history or the resources of the locality, or of its industry, as has been successfully done at Huddersfield, Warrington, Ipswich, and elsewhere. The natural sequel to this policy of local specialisation would be the encouragement of individuals and societies to take part in it and to assist in the work of what is (not very happily) known as a regional survey. In comparatively few centres, such as West Ham and Wimbledon, is this actually taking place; in some other centres the material is being collected for such a survey, and a new spirit of discovery and investigation may be awakened later. It is disappointing that in one town at least a society which actually existed for this purpose has ceased to exist, though the material is still there.

Thus the first conclusion is that all museums, apart from the

county borough museums, should adopt a definite and special policy and purpose. Better a little well done than the present chaotic attempts to make small museums represent every period of history and the whole range of natural science.

24. University
and school
museums.

The existing school museums constitute a different class, but scarcely a distinct type. Whether in elementary, secondary, or public schools, they have generally grown up in a quite haphazard manner from miscellaneous gifts and bequests, frequently given by old pupils, and so they share the defects to which reference has already been made. They are rarely in the charge of any one with technical museum knowledge; almost invariably the so-called curator is one of the masters to whom the duty is temporarily allocated, and there is therefore no definite aim and no continuity of policy. In few is the active co-operation of the boys enlisted. Most of them are in no sense public museums and so do not come within the purview of this report, but several are definitely open to the public at stated hours on certain days. No attempt has really been made to think out the ideal school museum, or the part which it should play in school life. It is a subject which might well engage the attention of the various school associations.

Those university museums which are open to the public are generally designed for university students and have not paid much attention to the needs of the general visitor, whether adult or child. Some of the larger university museums, however, play the part of a town museum, as at Manchester, where the museum is under the joint management of the city and the university, or at Cambridge (Fitzwilliam and zoological museums) and at Oxford (the University and Ashmolean museums).

It would probably be to the advantage not only of the town but also of the university, if the authorities could, without diminishing the value to the university student, make their collections attractive to the public.

25. Picture
galleries.

Little has been said in the preceding pages about the picture galleries with which so many of the museums are combined. They have their own problems, which are not quite the same as those of the museums. With a competent director there is not the same need for expert assistance provided that intelligent attendants are supplied. Many of these galleries suffer from lack of storage space,

which leads to overcrowding and makes it difficult to house loan collections. The best galleries encourage frequent temporary exhibitions, and without these it is very difficult to preserve vitality and avoid stagnation. Temporary exhibits and loans are more easily arranged with pictures than with museum objects, and there is a very gratifying development of loan exhibitions proceeding throughout the country. In this connection attention may be drawn to the Rutherford collection of modern art housed in Platt Hall, Manchester, which was given to be used for this purpose and to supply temporary exhibits to other art galleries.

Art galleries have suffered even more than museums from gifts and bequests of undesirable or inappropriate works of art; and until they, as well as the museums, have adopted a definite policy and have the courage to refuse gifts, they will continue to be encumbered by too much material. Some have, perhaps wisely, specialised on the work of local artists, though this, of course, involves the risk of amassing a collection of indifferent works of art.

Few picture galleries, except the more modern, are well adapted for their purpose, and lighting arrangements are usually unsatisfactory. The subject is dealt with in the recently issued report on "The Natural Lighting of Picture Galleries" (*Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, Illumination Research, Technical Paper No. 6*, published by the Stationery Office, 1927).

In many of the smaller institutions, pictures are crowded on the walls of rooms filled with museum exhibits—a hopeless position. The combination of pictures on the walls and art exhibits in cases is more justifiable, provided that overcrowding is avoided. The ideal to be aimed at wherever the art collections are considerable is that they should be housed in a separate building and placed under a separate director. In the smaller towns it will doubtless be deemed necessary to combine the museum and art gallery under the same administration; but in many of the large boroughs this arrangement has already been continued long after each deserved a separate curator.

The system of a central town museum and art gallery with branches in different districts of the town, serving somewhat different purposes, has been developed in a few places, such as Glasgow, Hull, Manchester and Norwich. Such a system relieves the central institution, facilitates adjustment to local needs, and by means of loans between the parent museum and branches introduces a

useful element of change and diversity and so protects against stagnation.

A disappointing feature of the picture galleries is the total absence, in general, of any arrangement which would help to explain such things as the history of art, the development of a particular school, or the different periods of any given artist; neither are there any explanatory labels to elucidate these matters or to help an ordinary visitor towards the intelligent appreciation of the pictures; even the labels giving the dates of the artist's birth and death and the subject of the picture are often missing. In one exceptional gallery each picture has its appropriate label giving not only details of the artist's career, but also a descriptive commentary on the picture; in the catalogue of a few other galleries an attempt is made to explain the subject and the artistic merits. Some of the guide-books and catalogues are excellent, but the visitor who does not purchase one is left helpless. Much more attention should be devoted to the requirements of the average visitor.

CHAPTER II

INTERNAL ORGANISATION

TURNING from the questions of distribution and policy to the equally important question of administration and finance, the first point to be noted is the absolute necessity for the ultimate separation of the museum from both the art gallery and the library. Their policy, activities, and public services are so dissimilar that any attempt at combination must result in the neglect of one or the other institution if they are combined. Usually it is the museum that is the Cinderella. If the museum cannot be administered separately from its somewhat doubtfully related sisters, the accounts at least should be kept distinct.

26. Administration and finance.

The establishment of a museum in a room of the library, which occurs so frequently, though it may be the only way of starting it, should only be regarded as a temporary expedient. Two growing institutions cannot continue to expand in one building or under one management. The time must come when the museum should have not only its own building and separate full-time curator, who should from the outset have some skilled assistance, but also its proper committee with co-opted members. A committee which is also, perhaps mainly, concerned with the parks or the markets, or even the cemeteries, of the area is not likely to consist of members deeply interested in the museum, and there is no public service which needs more care and enlightened interest on the part of its governors. For this reason the assistance of well-chosen co-opted members is almost essential. Where a body of subscribers to the museum is in existence, it should be given the privilege of nominating members to the governing body.

Instead of being the least valued of the municipal services the museum should be regarded as one of the important institutions and an object of pride to the citizens; at present, even where there is a fairly good museum it generally receives less than $\frac{1}{2}$ d. rate, whereas the library receives on the average between $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 2d. One corporation, for instance, applies a rate of 1·7d. in the £ to the library, but only ·34d. to the museum; another applies a rate of 1·58d. in the £ for its libraries and museums, but of this sum the museum takes only ·09d., or about one-seventeenth!

The system of estimates, as contrasted with a fixed rate, is widely prevalent and is probably a good one : but it is unfortunate that the museum committee is very rarely allowed to carry forward savings on the annual estimates for the building up of a reserve fund. This is most desirable, for objects which are needed frequently come into the market unexpectedly and must be acquired at once or not at all ; appeals to personal benefactors are not usually successful if made by a rate-supported institution. These drawbacks are not so evident in the society museums, which can build up reserve funds and make effective public appeals.

27. Staff.

It will be readily understood that of all the factors which can make or mar the success of a museum, the personality of the curator is the most vital. Under a good curator a museum cannot be wholly a bad one, whatever its defects ; under a bad curator a museum cannot be entirely a good one, whatever its advantages. Everything depends on the right choice of the curator, and the support given to him. Such a curator usually has the power to make his museum reflect his own ideals or theories, and the best are those in which he is fully trusted by his committee and sympathetically supported by them. Yet a curator's lot is not always a happy one. Many a man taking up the position has found that his ideas and plans have met with but little support from his governing body. Complete indifference or even opposition may have to be faced, especially when the governing body is a committee of the town council *without* co-opted members. The curator, after several attempts to get what he considers to be an adequate grant for purchases, assistance, etc., may have to give up the impossible task, and merely continue to look after his collections—a solitary man resigning himself to his work in a spirit of oriental fatalism.

The facts stated in Part I indicate very clearly that there is no system at present in the appointment, pay, or position of these important officers. The present situation, like everything else connected with museums, is due to the haphazard nature of their origin. Librarians have naturally been asked to act as curators when a collection has started in a room in the library ; usually only a nominal salary, if any, has been allocated for this work. It is perhaps surprising that they have so generally taken a keen interest in developing the collections, as they have rarely had any museum training or experience. This is a tribute to the inherent interest of

museum work. Many museums have remained under the direction of the librarian long after they have needed a separate curator and other staff. This is not fair either to the museum or to the librarian and must lead to comparative neglect of the museum and to the weakening of its efficiency. The system may commend itself to borough councils (who are the chief offenders) as a method of saving a salary, but it is essentially a wrong one, and can only be excused on the principle that the part time of a good librarian is better than the whole time of an unqualified curator.

When a large museum and art gallery are combined in one institution the duties are clearly an unfair tax upon the time and thought of a single director. When library, museum, and art gallery are all combined under the direction of a single man, some one of more than human powers is really required. Certainly some of those librarians who have borne this double or treble duty have been very able men. It has always been the librarian who is expected to take on the museum; in only one instance has the museum curator been asked to add the librarianship to his other work. Where there is a separate skilled museum staff the arrangement is not so unsatisfactory, but this is very rarely the case, and practically never in the smaller towns; under any circumstances it is significant of the inferior position assigned to the museum.

The museum founded by a scientific or archaeological society is generally an older one, and has been dependent in its earlier days on the part-time and voluntary services of one or more members of the society, who were often devoted and enthusiastic amateur specialists; but they have not been succeeded by younger men of the same tastes, and too often the curator is an elderly member willing to undertake the duty, but unable to devote much time or energy to it, and there is no one to succeed him. Under these circumstances the prospect of adequate direction for the future is very unpromising.

As a museum grows the principle of an honorary or a part-time curator becomes more and more hopeless, and until a whole-time paid curator is appointed proper supervision and direction cannot be assured.

The qualifications required in a curator are more extensive and varied than those required in a librarian. In the report of the Public Libraries Committee (1927) it is stated that the two main

28. Training of curators and assistants.

requirements for a librarian are "a liberal education and a technical training" together with administrative ability. In addition to this a museum curator must have some knowledge of at least one, and preferably more than one, of the subjects covered by the museum; an instinct for scientific and artistic exhibition; a zeal for, and acquaintance with, educational work and research; and he should be able and willing to act as a teacher. Very rarely are these qualifications to be found in one person, and many appointments are made without much regard to them. Fortunately an able young man with real enthusiasm for the work can find in the museum itself materials for his own education, and some of our most learned curators have acquired their knowledge in this way. But in a scientific or archaeological museum knowledge is needed of subjects which only exceptional men, or persons with a real passion for the work, can acquire in the midst of strenuous duties; languages, biology, history, science, etc., are subjects of which the foundations should be laid in youth, and it is in a university degree course that the necessary preparation is most likely to be found. Moreover, a university training gives that insight into research which is so needful if a museum is to keep abreast of modern ideas and if its treasures are to be made useful and available.

The curator should be a fountain of inspiration. He should be accessible to inquirers (some of the most competent have to answer hundreds of inquiries during a month), and he should make his museum a meeting-place for various clubs and societies, an encouragement to all seekers after knowledge, and an educational centre for the town.

Unfortunately this has not been fully realised by the electing bodies; their desire has frequently been to save expense by appointing some one willing to accept a miserable salary and therefore not possessing the necessary qualifications, or by making the post an honorary or part-time one; or by prolonging the honorary or part-time nature of the post long after it should have been converted into a whole-time one. The facts given in Part I illustrate the disgracefully low scale of salaries which at present obtains for curators.

There is no scheme in existence for the supply of trained curators such as was initiated for librarians by the Library Association in 1896, when examinations and a diploma were instituted; and if it be thought that such an examination held by a private association is not adequate to ensure a high standard, it must be remembered

that the action of the librarians led to the establishment of a University School of Librarianship at University College, in the University of London. Moreover, a special diploma course may pave the way for a more general degree course. Clearly the ranks of the curators should be normally recruited from those of the museum assistants, but at present anything like a museum staff is so rare that there are not enough assistants to provide the men. At one museum, where the curator had an assistant with a university degree, the post has recently been abolished for reasons of economy. It will, no doubt, be a long time before the possession of a degree can be expected from all candidates for any but the best-paid museum assistantships, and a large number of these posts will continue to be held by those who have worked their way up from the position of attendant to assistant where that is possible.

In every museum the curator should have at least a whole-time attendant, who should have ample opportunity for learning; in all the larger museums there should also be at least one trained assistant qualified by experience or attainments. Through summer schools,¹ evening and correspondence classes, attendants and assistants should be able to qualify themselves for better posts, and before long there should be an avenue to a university diploma in at any rate some of the subjects required. This might become the qualification for any of the higher assistantships. From these, some of the minor curatorships might be recruited, but for all the more important assistantships as well as curatorships a university degree should before long become essential.

For the success of any such scheme it is necessary that attendants and junior assistants should be encouraged to make all possible use of educational opportunities, including matriculation where feasible.

Further, curators and their assistants should be granted facilities by their governing bodies to meet each other, to join learned societies, to attend Museums Association meetings and other conferences at home and abroad in which they can profit by the experience of others and learn what is being done elsewhere. Under present conditions few can do this. In hardly any other profession are the members so isolated from each other. It would be a great gain if young assistants could occasionally be sent to work for a short period in another museum in order to acquire special experience, and could be temporarily attached to its staff, as is done by the

¹ A museum summer school was instituted at Cardiff in 1925.

Royal Scottish Museum in conjunction with some of the metropolitan and university museums.

At present there is no organised service, no established career ; it should be possible for a lad entering a museum between the ages of twelve and sixteen to become a recognised assistant, to obtain a museum diploma and become a provincial curator ; or if he has passed matriculation or its equivalent and can obtain either a university diploma or degree, the highest posts of the profession should be open to him. Some beginning must be made, and the experience of the Library Association suggests how it might be done.

Without some such action it is difficult to see how the status of museum assistants and curators is to be improved, and how they are to become members of a learned, highly qualified, and fully recognised profession. That they are not at present recognised as such is evident by the poor salaries that are paid, the absence of any pension system, and the manner in which they are generally expected to carry the whole burden without expert assistance.

29. Buildings.

One of the gravest difficulties that confront curators is undoubtedly the inadequacy of existing museum buildings for their purpose. Only about ten per cent. of the total number of museum buildings were erected as such, and few of them were well designed for the proper display or housing of the collections. The prevailing opinion would appear to have been that so long as there is room for exhibition cases, everything possible has been done. But from the building point of view, the prime requisites of a public museum are not only well-lighted and well-ventilated exhibition rooms, but also adequate work-rooms and storage space.

Very few museums, indeed, have any work-rooms or storage space. In nine cases out of ten the curator's room is a small, dingy office, and in this totally inadequate accommodation every piece of work connected with the museum, from the mounting of birds and re-arrangement of cases to the preparation of accounts, has to be done. Lack of adequate storage space inevitably means that the curator must either overcrowd his cases or decline to extend his collections. Very rarely has he been known to accept the latter alternative. The result is the appalling overcrowding which is one of the worst features of the provincial museums.

It is practically impossible to criticise in detail the existing museum buildings. They vary from the large buildings maintained

by some corporations and societies, of which the latest and best are those at Cardiff and Belfast, to unsuitable single rooms in libraries or other buildings, lofty rotundas as at Scarborough, Woolwich, Maxwelltown, and (formerly) Perth, disused castles, gaols, chapels, crypts, mansions, cottages, and lean-to sheds. To attempt to criticise or suggest improvements to each and every one of these varying types, is a task much too lengthy and onerous to be undertaken within the scope of this report. All that can be done is to point out certain obvious conclusions in general terms. In spite of the examples of Norwich and Taunton, ancient buildings are usually most unsuitable from the general museum point of view. The ill-lit rooms at Newcastle (Black Gate Museum), Bury St. Edmunds (Moyses Hall), Yarmouth (Tolhouse Museum), and others, suggest that it would have been better to preserve such historic houses for other purposes without crowding into them miscellaneous exhibits that deserve better display. To convert such old houses or castles into anything like satisfactory museums or art galleries, it is necessary to reconstruct them and provide new windows, as has been done at Nottingham Castle. It is not quite so unsatisfactory where the museum is a room or rooms in some other public building, such as a library, town hall, or art gallery, but in nearly every case convenience for museum purposes has been sacrificed to the exigencies of architecture or to the other uses to which the building might be or has been put.

In every county borough or town of over 25,000 population, at least, there should be an entirely separate building for the museum. The standard set up by Cardiff and Belfast should be kept in view as an ideal in any large building or reconstruction scheme. Well-lit exhibition rooms, adequate space for reserve collections adjoining the exhibited series, work-rooms and a library for staff and students, and a lecture room, are essentials in any museum building.

It is perhaps too much to hope that museum buildings providing adequate exhibition, storage, and work space, may be available for every collection, whatever its purpose or character, but it is at least not too much to expect that every museum should have adequate equipment, cases and apparatus, and that specimens should be clean, well labelled and properly arranged.

As regards equipment, very few museums seem to have what is needed either for the curator's use or for educational purposes ; there

30. Equipment and exhibition.

is no laboratory or laboratory apparatus in the scientific museums ; little of what is required for art or archaeological preparations ; no good series of diagrams or lantern slides (except in about half a dozen museums) that can be used in the schools.

In the matter of the collections themselves, there is an almost total lack of well-arranged duplicate or reserve specimens that might be lent to schools and teaching institutions ; a few have teaching specimens arranged and labelled in cases which can be sent out to schools ; but in at least two instances such a series of specimens is no longer used though it exists.

Another equally useful purpose for which reserve collections in drawers under the cases are needed, in addition to their use by researchers and specialists, is as a reservoir from which frequent and most desirable changes can be introduced into the exhibited series ; some of the show-cases at Exeter are occupied by interchangeable drawers, each of which can be removed intact and replaced by another drawer from those below the cases. The specimens which are not exhibited should constitute a reserve collection accessible to students, and be as clean and well arranged as the exhibited collections. In very few museums are the drawers in cabinets made accessible to the visitor. That this can with safety be done is clear from such examples as Sheffield, Taunton, and Worthing. Few museums, however, possess any proper space or accommodation for reserve collections.

So much has been written about equipment and methods of exhibition in the *Museums Journal* and elsewhere that there is no need to consider these matters further in this report. They are the everyday concern of curators. Useful information is also to be found in Mr Laurence Vail Coleman's book, mentioned on page 9.

Much emphasis has been laid on the unsuitable and inadequate methods of labelling in our museums, and even at the risk of re-iteration, it cannot be too strongly emphasised that labelling should be simple, clear, and adequate.

CHAPTER III

MUTUAL ASSISTANCE

THERE is apparent at the present time a revival of interest in public museums; several corporations have schemes for the better housing of their collections either by new buildings or by the purchase of houses; four or five are endeavouring to raise the necessary funds. Three or four others have quite recently erected new buildings or purchased old ones. Local benefactors have in some places stepped in to save interesting old houses from destruction or local collections from dispersal, or have themselves presented new sites or buildings. There are other signs of an improved attitude of mind; a livelier sense of the educational possibilities of museums is growing, and it is becoming customary to recognise some responsibility towards school children. Again, the desirability of limiting museum exhibits to objects of local interest, and of encouraging local studies, is beginning to be more fully appreciated. In both these matters the librarian curators who understand both local needs and the claims of schools have been quick to respond. There is some danger lest the newly-awakened zeal may lead to the growth of inefficient museums in places which cannot afford to support them, or in places where the need is questionable on account of their proximity to a large and well-provided town. Instances could be quoted where such things have happened recently. There is still an immense amount to be done before the museum service of the country is anything like what it should be. What is needed more than new museums is co-operation between those that already exist.

31. Co-operation.

It has been remarked above that the majority of museums are extraordinarily isolated from one another; not only have the committees and curators in general no knowledge of the museums in their neighbourhood, but they seem to have no desire to get into touch with them or to ascertain what work they are doing.

Although it is perfectly true that there is nothing to prevent the museums from co-operating under present conditions, each knows so little of the activities or needs of the others that without some initiating force little can be expected in the way of spontaneous co-operation. The number of occasions in which one

museum has given any real assistance to another, except by an occasional loan (generally of pictures), is negligible.

Every museum can learn something from others, both in what to do and in what to avoid. Many could be the better for advice and assistance from the expert curators in their neighbourhood. This means not only action on the part of curators, but also a stirring of interest on the part of municipal committees, who are too apt to think of their possessions in terms of their use by the local ratepayer, and forget that the better known and more widely used their institutions become, the better it is for the town's position and reputation, and the finer the public service which it fulfils.

There is practically nothing at present in the way of regional co-operation, still less of regional organisation, except in Wales, and Lancashire and Cheshire, where different conditions are being established.¹ Could some scheme of visitation and inspection of museums be instituted in other parts of the British Isles, it would undoubtedly be of great benefit. In view of the large number of museums and their great diversity, it would probably be impossible for the national museums to undertake such a task without a considerable additional staff, but the question of regional inspection and advice being undertaken by some of the other large museums might well be considered.

For all public services inspection is desirable ; it exists in the matter of education, sanitation, health administration, etc. In matters under the complete control of the local authorities this is of course more difficult ; it is not recommended in the report of the Public Libraries Committee, but the Carnegie Trust has for years inspected in an informal way the libraries with which it is concerned, and the Victoria and Albert Museum has given wise advice to those museums to which it makes loans or grants. A systematic inspection of museums would be a real stimulus.

32. County
organisation.

It appears that some new organisation is required which would supply advice and assistance to the smaller museums and enable them to co-operate for the common good. There can be no question under present conditions of a national board of control which might bring this about, for the museums are not supported by national funds.

¹ See p. 27.

In this connexion three significant facts may be noted : (a) practically no assistance is at present given by the counties to the museum service ; even the few so-called county museums have been made and are generally maintained by boroughs or societies ; (b) the county council is the only body which can hope to provide adequately for the needs of the rural population ; and (c) the county can hardly hope to do this without the help of the existing museums. In view of these facts it seems natural to suggest that the county authority is the proper body to undertake, at any rate in the first instance, some scheme of co-ordination and co-operation.

If, therefore, considerable funds were available for an experimental effort to improve the museum service of the country, it is probable that they would be most advantageously spent in assisting a certain number of counties which would be willing to make the experiment and to undertake this responsibility. They would, presumably, have to formulate their own scheme, for conditions differ in different counties. But the common object of such a scheme would be to prevent unnecessary duplication, to encourage each museum to fulfil its duty to its own locality, to stimulate all to co-operate for the good of those districts which are unable at present to enjoy any museum benefits, to discourage wasteful expenditure, and in general to encourage each museum to adopt and pursue a useful and definite policy. If, for example, in consideration for assistance to be received from the county, all the existing museums within its boundary would agree to specialise in accordance with an agreed scheme, and would sacrifice some portion of their more general collections, it would be possible for the county to construct from the surplus material a county reserve museum, or to convert one of the existing museums into such an institution, from which many general needs could be supplied. For educational purposes it would be very useful to have a well-provided centre of this sort, even if it does not consist mainly of objects relating to the history and resources of the county. From it temporary loan collections could be sent out both to the museums and to the smaller towns and villages. The county would thus be enabled to act as a co-ordinating authority and could do much to encourage co-operation and to assist education.

The whole scheme would necessarily be of a voluntary nature ; no museum would come into it without the cordial support of its governors. But if the experiment could be tried in one or two

counties where there are not too many museums concerned and where there are large rural districts hitherto unserved that would clearly benefit by such action, and if it proved to be successful, there is little doubt that other counties would follow the example and adopt a similar scheme. One useful feature of such a plan is that it would encourage the continual movement of museum objects, and would do something to counteract the stagnation which is largely the cause of the present unsatisfactory situation. There would be frequent appeals to the county committee for the loan of objects: temporary exhibitions in museums from their own store would be promoted; special collections could be sent into village institutes and schools. The county education authority is the only body which can estimate the needs of the rural areas, and it would be asked for advice and assistance.

33. Travelling
educational
collections.

But even this co-operation between museums in a given county regional area will only scratch the surface of the rural educational problem. This will not be solved by the establishment of more museums and by bringing children into them from the country, for consideration must be given to the time factor. Even if half an hour be all that is required to get children to a museum, an hour is wasted of the short school day, and in rural districts far more would be required. It is true that at Manchester, where this system is in extensive operation, the children are in small parties and well taught, but it must be remembered that there is a special staff of detailed instructors who teach whilst the ordinary teachers look on, and that the children pay many visits to the museums—each of which may entail the waste of an hour or more in journeying. The best means would seem to be the establishment of travelling museums working from a central museum (or other headquarters), which would carry the appropriate materials to the schools.

Under such a scheme a room in the county or other regional museum would be set apart for the preparation of models, diagrams, etc., and for the checking of exhibits. Here in accessible order would be the varied historic, scientific and other school collections. A catalogue giving full details of these collections would be in the possession of every headmaster of the various schools in the neighbourhood, and according to the needs of his curriculum he would select appropriate collections, which would be changed fortnightly. The cases would be distributed by a motor van working from the

museum, which of course would collect the materials which had been in use the previous fortnight. Forty schools could thus be supplied by a single van. A few vans could cover an average rural county.

The school collections must be arranged and provided in accordance with the course of study followed in schools, and in this connexion it would be necessary to consult directors of education and headmasters, and to make investigations into the highly organised American system at Brooklyn and St Louis. (See Plate II.) The exhibits as far as possible should be such that a child can handle them. They would improve the narration, and make the lessons really alive. The ever-present problem of the backward child might thus be nearer solution.

In some areas where schools follow the same curriculum week by week, it may be necessary to duplicate or triplicate the collections, but as in such cases the programme of work is repeated every three years, the initial outlay might not be excessive.

Such travelling collections would doubtless be as inspiring as the Canada-Wembley and other vans which are touring the country. (See p. 76 and Plate III.) Their function, however, would not be that of variety, but to stimulate the child to greater interest in his books, to save the teacher time spent in explanation, and to be a means of bringing the pupil much more closely into contact with the greater world.

It is remarkable that although the system of travelling collections is familiar in the matter of art, not only through the action of the Museums Association, but also of such bodies as the Design and Industries Association and the British Institute of Industrial Art, and is used by some of the health societies, it is not employed for the many other objects with which museums are concerned.

Of all the forms of mutual assistance the one most capable of being developed quickly and effectively should be the Museums Association. As has been pointed out in Part I this association at present represents only one-quarter of the existing museums, and its annual meetings are attended only by one-sixth or less of the existing curators or their assistants. Membership and attendance are clearly not what they should be. Those who attend the annual conference much appreciate the opportunity of meeting their colleagues, but the expense of such conferences probably prevents

34. The Museums Association.

many curators whose travelling expenses are not paid by their governing bodies, from attending.

The association can hardly claim to have the full support and confidence of the museums of the country or to have done much except in details to make them more effective; it has been productive of little in the way of better organisation or co-operation; it has achieved nothing towards improving the status, salaries, and qualifications of curators such as has been done by the Libraries Association.

To become effective the association should include a majority of the museums of the British Isles; it should have permanent quarters and a full-time paid secretary. There should be regional meetings in addition to the annual meeting. It should be the centre for information concerning museums and one through which co-operation, including such matters as gifts, loans and exchanges of collections and specimens, administration of travelling collections, lecture schemes, educational exhibits, research, etc., should be encouraged. Above all, it should be the means of inspiring the curators and museum authorities with the feeling that they should think of the museum service of the country as a whole, and consider the general interests of the community even before those of the locality.

In America, as appears from Dr Lowe's report,¹ the remarkable movement that has taken place during the last three years under the direction of the American Association of Museums, has been based upon the action of local groups of individuals who have united to found and finance a museum and have then asked for the support of the municipality or county. Although there are many reasons why the methods of the American movement can hardly be adopted elsewhere, one of which is that development in the British Isles must be associated with our principles of local government on which the museum service is already based, there is no reason why the spirit by which it is animated and to which it owes its extraordinary success, should not prevail in this country and lead to a similar result, namely the conception of united service to the whole community.

Apart from the system of affiliation adopted in Wales, the Victoria and Albert Museum system of loans and purchase grants, and the occasional distribution of duplicates from other national

35. Relations between national and local museums.

¹ "A Report on American Museum Work." Copies may be obtained on application to the offices of the Trust, Comely Park House, Dunfermline.

institutions, there is no direct or recognised relation between the national and local museums. It has often been urged by curators that close relations should exist, but their exact nature has not been definitely formulated; the desire has been expressed for a large scheme of loans, but it has to be remembered that the authorities of national museums find it difficult to decide what can be even temporarily spared from their permanent collections where visitors, and especially students, expect to find everything. Under existing regulations the British Museum has no power to lend anything but duplicates, and the loan collection of the Victoria and Albert Museum is a distinct one used for this purpose alone. The subject will presumably engage the attention of the newly-appointed Royal Commission so far as the museums included in their terms of reference are concerned.

From the point of view of the local museums there is no doubt that a general system of carefully selected loans from any sources would be most useful. If the cost of transport could be met by the authorities concerned, the beginning of an organised system as between local museums might be undertaken by the Museums Association. Ultimately the national museums might with advantage be responsible for a more comprehensive organisation, and might through special officers undertake the visitation of local museums. There is some doubt whether members of the national staffs whose experience is limited to one type of collection are necessarily the best people to advise the local curators and committees whose purpose is somewhat different. Under present circumstances their advice and assistance is frequently sought by local curators and is freely given. Yet there is clearly need both for closer co-operation and, on the part of the local museums, for some supervision and advice from persons who are acquainted with the whole museum system.

Perhaps the most practical suggestion is that all the national museums should charge certain members of their staff with the duty of visiting and keeping in touch with the local museums, and that from these members, and from other persons, including representatives of the local museums, an advisory board should be constituted. Such an arrangement might be helpful both to the national and to the local authorities.

Suggestions for the improvement of the museum service of

the country have often included the proposal to institute a great central museum for exchange and loan purposes and a central information bureau, or that one of the national museums should fulfil this purpose. This involves the idea of national action and therefore the expenditure of national funds: for this reason, desirable though it may be, it is not further discussed in this report.

CHAPTER IV

PUBLIC SERVICES

GIVEN definite policy, good buildings, adequate equipment, collections and staff, the duty of a museum to the public has yet to be defined. No museum, however excellently planned and furnished, can be of real public use unless it attracts and teaches the inquirer, acts as a stimulant to school children, and offers tempting opportunities for research to the student.

36. Museums and the general public.

Account must of course be taken of the manifold services which can be rendered by museums to that vast crowd of miscellaneous people usually called the "general public." By this term is meant the large majority of visitors to the average museum, and, as has been stated above, the evidence indicates that at least three-quarters of these visitors are not inhabitants of the town in which the museum is situated. They do not come in search of education, or in the spirit of inquiry; they generally come to satisfy their curiosity. Towns which desire to increase the number of their visitors would do well to make the museum a worthy place among their attractions and to make its position and character well known. How far a museum should cater for this class of visitor is a debatable question. There can be no hesitation in saying that one of the first duties of a museum is to the population of the neighbourhood, who should be encouraged to come frequently and be enabled to learn something fresh at each visit. There are people to whom the printed page does not appeal and to whom the description of any object (even accompanied by a picture) can no more replace the actual sight of it than the description of a painting can replace the original. To such people (and they are many) a museum can be of inestimable value.

With regard to the inducement and facilities offered to visitors: opening hours are most various, and in many instances arbitrary; this is no doubt owing to paucity of staff. Some are closed for several days in the week, and some have different opening hours for almost every day. The hours of opening should at any rate be well advertised and strictly adhered to; this is not always the case. It is unfortunate that many museums cannot be, or are not, opened at the times when they are most needed by workers, especi-

ally the evening. The question of Sunday opening is one on which difference of opinion and of experience exists. There has been trouble on Sunday afternoons in some large towns sufficient to discourage it; one or two have set matters right by altering the hours; some have tried the experiment and have discontinued it, but wherever it can be successfully managed, it is very desirable.

In the matter of advertising, extraordinarily little is generally done, though the museum should be regarded as one of the attractions in a town. Adequate street signs directing visitors to it are rare; posters and handbills, press notices, broadcasting, special exhibits, etc., are not so generally employed as they might be, and it is forgotten that amid the distractions of modern life cultural institutions have as much need of advertisement as shops. It is perhaps remarkable that hardly a single museum has street windows through which a tempting view of the interior can be seen. There are three exceptions—but rather by chance than by design.

A convenience often overlooked is parking space for motors in the immediate neighbourhood. In these days of motor transport the absence of garage or parking accommodation is a real deterrent.

An adjunct to a museum of far greater importance than might at first be believed, and one which is a real necessity in a large museum, is a good refreshment-room (and nowadays perhaps a smoking-room): nothing is more useful to counteract the weariness which so often results from a long visit, and those who have to go out some distance for lunch or tea will not be so ready to return again: it is also a special convenience for students.

When the ordinary visitor has entered the museum, the same lack of attraction generally prevails. Few museums have plans which show clearly the position of the exhibits, or labels indicating the best way to see the museum. As soon as the visitor enters he should see, or be directed to, something, or a group of things, that will challenge attention and arouse interest, something of which the memory will for long remain to stimulate the intellect and the imagination. Every museum contains objects that can fulfil this purpose, and sometimes it cannot expect to do much more for the passing visitor. But if this can be achieved, how much better will it be than that he should leave with a confused recollection of miscellaneous things that make no connected or permanent impression.

A few museums issue convenient "what to see" leaflets, but not many publish real guide-books either to the whole or to parts

of the collections. A comprehensive, interesting, and explanatory guide-book is essential to every museum worthy of the name. A fair number of the larger and a few of the smaller museums have issued detailed and learned catalogues of special sections of their exhibits and have enlisted the services of experts for the purpose.

In those smaller museums where labelling is good and there are also directional notices, it may perhaps be too much to expect anything more under present conditions than a suitable leaflet, but it cannot be too strongly stressed that the instructional and educational value of a museum is doubled if the visual illustration is supplemented by the written word.

From the written we pass to the spoken word. So far as the general visitor is concerned, that excellent institution, the guide-lecturer, now introduced into many of the national museums, appears at present to be employed only at three municipal museums. Others have no persons specially allocated to this work, and it falls upon the curator (or his assistant if he has one) to conduct parties and individuals. Not only school classes, but field clubs, antiquarian societies, and other bodies have to be conducted generally by the curator himself. This is a great tax upon the time of a busy man, and emphasises the need of assistance; it is work that has to be done both in the interests of the visitor and the museum. Lectures to the public in the museum are most inconvenient, yet hardly any possess a lecture-room in which addresses can be given illustrated by objects from the galleries. Only four or five museums have a hall in which cinema demonstrations can be given. Courses of useful "museum lectures," often given by experts from a distance, are organised by many curators, and for these some public hall has usually to be employed.

The Sudeley Committee was instituted in 1924 to carry on the work begun by the late Lord Sudeley, to whom was largely due the introduction of guide-lecturers, of photographs and postcards, etc., in the national museums. (The committee has also interested itself in questions of Sunday and evening opening, of public lectures and other aspects of museum service, and has recently turned its attention to the question of a suitable museum and art gallery in the east end of London.)

It is for a very mixed assemblage of people that the exhibited collections should be designed. If the average visitor often comes away with his imagination and thought unstirred, with

no new knowledge and with a museum headache, this is due to the effort of looking at a vast number of objects in glass cases, unconnected with each other, and displayed under conditions of light or position which entail considerable eye fatigue. When these are dusty and ill-preserved, with labels that are poor and faded or with no labels at all, as is too often the case, the casual visitor will clearly not derive much benefit from them. Many museums contain objects of great beauty, interest, and importance which are lost among a crowd of overfilled cases, and when found only emphasise the prevalent congestion and lack of skilful arrangement. Taking the British Isles as a whole, there are probably not more than twenty per cent. of the museums wholly free from this reproach.

And so all that has been said above about the desirability of exhibiting only a few objects with a definite purpose, to avoid overcrowding and reduplication; about the need of simple labels, educational and introductory series, direction notices, small guide-books, and other means of enabling the visitor to see what he wants, or to profit from what he sees, applies particularly to exhibits arranged for the general public. For the absence of these advantages and for the defects mentioned above, the governing bodies and curators are responsible, and it is for them to remove the reproach.

A museum which has stirred the visitor's interest and imagination, which has given him a new view of familiar objects or events, and has enabled him to understand them for the first time, which has kindled his appreciation of beauty, or of skill in artistry or workmanship, or opened his eyes to the marvels of nature, has done something to justify its existence.

For the sake of persons who visit the museum again and again there should, as remarked above, be frequent changes; one exhibit should be replaced by another, or used for a new purpose. A proposal has recently been made in the press, and many curators have expressed approval of it, that one conspicuous object at a time should be singled out and made the centre of attraction for the day or the week. Many examples could be quoted in which a single small exhibit is so set out and so labelled that it tells a fascinating story to any one who sees it, and is worth a whole room full of miscellaneous objects. Exhibits illustrating the results of recent research and discovery are very rare; in this the Science Museum in London has set a useful example.

Anything which infuses new life is to be welcomed ; the enlivening effect of temporary loan exhibitions in picture galleries is well known ; and it is regrettable that so little of this sort takes place in museums. There is something about a collection which has remained unchanged in its cases for any length of time which betrays the fact and creates an impression of stagnation. Though there is no need for all museums to adopt the same methods, they should all fight strenuously against creeping paralysis.

When we turn to the educational work of museums, we find endless varieties both of what is done and of what might be done. Many categories of students have to be considered, but for all alike a matter of primary importance is the good and attractive selection, preparation, exhibition, and description of the objects shown in the cases.

37. Educational service.

Considering, first, exhibits that are additional to such systematic or show collections as may be necessary, it will be generally agreed that there should be a certain number of special or introductory series (including what are sometimes called index collections) accompanied by explanatory labels, models, casts, etc.; this applies particularly to natural history, antiquities, applied art, industry and local history. These are the real educational equipment of the exhibited collections. Each such series will teach its own lesson and will help to make the rest of the collections intelligible. The actual manner in which such schemes are carried out will depend upon the curator, and it is in the choice, the arrangement, and the description of this material that his individuality will be expressed. Examples of such introductory series are only to be found in the better public museums.

Whether there be also a children's section or not, the introductory labels should so far as possible be brief and intelligible to children and to ordinary visitors who are unacquainted with scientific and technical terms. Unless technical names, etc., are either explained or accompanied by their familiar equivalents, the museum will fail to be of educational value to unlearned visitors ; it must be remembered that one or two long or difficult labels may discourage children and others from reading any more.

Emphasis is here laid upon these educational exhibits because it is disappointing to find that there are many museums in which nothing of the sort is attempted, and in which there appears to be

no knowledge of what is being done elsewhere. None but well-qualified curators can do this work of educational exhibits, and it is in this respect that the need of first-class curators is only too apparent. Local circumstances and contemporary events give a great opportunity; such things as the fly and mosquito perils, agricultural pests, the flint industry, processes of engraving and weaving, are to be found in many museums, having been introduced at some appropriate time or for some special reason. Very few, however, seem to have taken advantage of topical and current events, such as the eclipse, to mention only one recent possibility. This class of educational exhibits should be constantly changed and kept up to date: there is no better way of making a museum a living force.

Much can also be effected by small collections arranged for a special purpose, such as to illustrate the development of an art or industry, to sketch the history of a place or people, to explain the principles of a science, etc. It is somewhat surprising that experiments or exhibits illustrating physical and chemical principles play practically no part in museums, though useful exhibits might be made bearing on such things as ocean currents, atmospheric phenomena, growth, the rise of sap, and muscular action. (See Plate IV.) Life, change, and movement have always an arresting influence; machinery in motion, as in the excellent working models illustrating many industrial operations, etc., at the Science Museum in London and the Royal Scottish Museum in Edinburgh, is both attractive and educational. Vivaria and aquaria constitute attractive exhibits in some museums, and bees shown at work have excited interest.

Some account has already been given of the various ways in which the museum is made a factor in school education, by organised visits in school hours, by lectures in the schools, by loan collections. This is generally managed by direct co-operation between the curator and the head of the school, and in comparatively few instances does the director of education take a personal part in the arrangements; in hardly any does the local authority make any payment to the museum for this service. Only at Manchester (a special staff of teachers under the education committee), at Salford (a special lecture for use in the schools), at Norwich (a special teaching member of the museum staff), is there anything additional to the school visits. In some towns there is no co-operation between the

education committee and the museum, in a few it appears to be actually discouraged, and in one or two instances there is reason to believe that even the presence of children in the museum is resented.

There is clearly room for the extension and better organisation of school visits; in particular, it is desirable that there should be specimens which can be handled by the children, and for these and other purposes a special room is much needed. Everything depends upon the way in which the school visit is conducted. As an example of the way in which school visits should not be conducted the following recent experience may be related. A class of twenty boys was being shown round a museum by a septuagenarian curator. As they were led past poorly labelled, overcrowded birds in dim wall cases he called out in succession "thrush"—"starling"—"ptarmigan"—"bird of paradise." The superintendent in the rear instructed the boys to "write it down, write it down, and keep away from the cases." After fifteen minutes of this treatment they were hurried off by him with the remark, "And now, boys, for the tertiary fossils."

The circulation to schools of labelled objects in small prepared cases is another very useful way of giving help to school teachers. (See Plate V.) In this respect there is much to be learnt from America. (See Plate VI.)

The work of a museum in all its aspects is to some extent educational for adults and children alike, and if, as stated above, about three-quarters of its visitors are persons of whom nothing is known, the net must obviously be spread wide in order to capture the intellectual interest of such a miscellaneous body. But it is most surprising and disappointing that so little apparent use is made of museums by such organised adult bodies as the Workers' Educational Association, whose members unite for the express purpose of seeking knowledge. It is doubtful whether much direct use is made of a museum by W.E.A. classes in the country, except perhaps at Aberystwyth, at Leeds, and in the south-eastern area. Field clubs and natural history societies organise visits and lectures, and in some instances carry on work in connexion with museums. There is little doubt that if a group of workers in any district possessing a museum were to organise themselves for the study of some scientific or historical subject and seek the aid of the curator, it would be possible for him, by the loan of specimens and the encouragement

of a course of discussion lectures, to lay the foundation of a W.E.A. or tutorial class, especially if his museum can be opened in the evenings.

38. Research
service.

Taking into account all the museums of the country, so little is the part played by research in most of them at present, that there is not much to be said on this head except to express the hope that as curators become more alive to its importance, and obtain properly trained assistants, so investigation will come to be regarded as one of the ordinary functions of a museum. The museums belonging to universities, and professional institutions like the hospitals and learned societies, are of course maintained for this as much as, or more than, for any other purpose. Some valuable research is being done by the few richer, better staffed, and better equipped county, borough, and society museums, and they have been able to publish memoirs of importance. Only a few of the smaller museums are actually (generally in the person of the curator) identified with a definite research which they have made their own. Some, however, have successfully conducted archaeological investigations in their district.

But quite apart from these there is in the ordinary public museums a vast mass of material waiting to be utilised. Much of this consists of highly specialised collections made by amateur and professional archaeologists and scientists. Sometimes these are entirely of a local character and therefore have good reason to be in their present position, and are often of special value there, *e.g.* the local geological collections which are of real service to the government geologists when surveying the district; others have merely come to a museum for some personal reason and are quite out of place until there is a staff qualified to make use of them and preserve them properly. The question naturally arises whether real service might not be rendered to science by the transference of such objects, where possible, to some museum where they would be utilised. This is, for example, especially true of type specimens; it has often been suggested that these should not be in ordinary provincial museums at all. This, however, is for museum authorities to decide.

A more practical question is that of what is to be done with the vast mass of research material; it is clear that it should not cumber ordinary show-cases to the exclusion of more educational exhibits. Every museum visitor is familiar with the long series of

shells, birds, minerals, fossils, china and porcelain, worked flints or fragments, broken pottery (especially Samian ware), which fill valuable space in most of our museums. The possibility of their use by specialists is the only justification for the assemblage of such vast masses of what to the ordinary visitor are only duplicates, though to the investigator they may be of supreme value. Wherever it is possible it is surely advisable to remove these from exhibition cases and make way for a few well-labelled typical specimens. For practical purposes they should go into drawers adjoining the cases. But even here they should be well ordered so as to be easily accessible, and not packed away in paper or heaped in confusion. In the large museums which have (though this is very rare) space at their disposal, the reserve collections are best housed in separate work-rooms: and no doubt where glass cases are available (though this is still more rare) ethnographic, zoological, and artistic objects are most conveniently stored in glass cases so that they can be seen. (See Plate VII.)

Although the average provincial museum cannot under present conditions do much directly to assist research since it has no staff which might, like that in the national, the university, and the greater town museums, make research part of its ordinary duties, they can yet do a great deal in a less direct manner. The report of a committee on the relation of museums to the advanced student (*Museums Journal*, 1920, xix, p. 157) contains valuable suggestions.

The encouragement of archaeological and natural history societies, field clubs, etc., to have their home at the museum, the concentration of their collections in it, the assembling of material for a regional survey, the provision of a corner in which, and some equipment with which, minor investigations can be carried on, the collection of special libraries, the loan of books and specimens: these are all methods by which real encouragement can be given to the spirit of inquiry.

CHAPTER V

REFORMS INVOLVING ASSISTANCE FROM NEW SOURCES

39. Requirements
of the existing
system.

FROM a consideration of the particulars given in Part I and of the criticisms and suggestions made in the foregoing chapters, it is evident that many of the essential reforms could be effected by co-operation between curators and governing bodies of museums and the local authorities. On the other hand, some of the desirable reforms cannot be carried out without assistance from national funds, government departments and county authorities, or other external sources. This is particularly true of those reforms which involve new departures of any magnitude or importance.

Much has been done in the past by munificent private benefactions to assist particular museums, but in most instances such grants (occasionally reaching nearly six figures) have been given with the object of enlarging present buildings and collections or founding new ones upon the same lines. Sums of money spent indiscriminately upon buildings, collections, etc., do not necessarily improve the museum service to the community. Almost every curator pleads for more money for either building extensions or purchase grants for specimens. His attitude of mind generally appears to be, "How can I increase these collections?" and not "What better use can I make of the existing collections?"

There is no guarantee that the satisfaction of those needs which loom most largely in the minds of curators and councils would really make the museum service to the country more useful. It would require many hundreds of thousands of pounds to satisfy such claims over the whole country, and the question naturally arises whether any large expenditure could not better be incurred for other purposes.

It will be well to recall a few of the reforms recommended in preceding chapters which can hardly be started without external assistance; incidentally, they give the opportunity for outside influence to make itself felt to advantage. Funds might be provided to assist in the adequate payment of curators and the establishment of a superannuation system, and for the salaries of trained assistants. Grants in aid for these purposes might be made conditional upon the adoption of a limited and approved museum policy; and so museums

at present in the charge of unqualified curators or mere caretakers would pass into the hands of persons alive to the importance of educational and research work and collaborating for a definite purpose.

Assistance might be given to the counties in organising co-operation among the museums in their area, especially for educational purposes. Special folk, commercial, agricultural, and children's museums should be established. Assistance might be given to the Museums Association on condition that they further the above purposes and take more vigorous steps to improve the status and qualifications of curators and assistants. To this end efforts might be made to establish a diploma or other specific qualification for young curators and assistants.

The present museum situation may not unjustly be summed up by saying that for several generations collectors and curators have devoted much labour to the making of museums, but that the time has now come for a new generation to consider how to use them.

The greatest defect in the existing system is undoubtedly the lack of museum facilities in the rural areas. If a museum is of use to the public and to the schools, its benefits should be available for country folk as well as for the dwellers in towns. Some scheme is clearly desirable which will break away from conventional ideas and provide for those districts which cannot be served by ordinary museums. A similar defect in respect of library service was revealed by the report of Professor Adams in 1915, and has been to a large extent remedied by the institution of county libraries. Something corresponding to this, or at any rate something which aims at remedying the same defect, has been suggested above in the county organisation proposed, and in the organisation of loan collections to the rural areas.

Is it not desirable that in addition to the travelling educational collections mentioned in section 33, two other distinct types of travelling museums should be instituted: (a) agricultural, (b) health and hygiene?

The travelling educational museums can be organised by the existing responsible agencies—the Board of Education, the county and borough education authorities—but for travelling museums of agriculture and of health and hygiene, the closest co-operation between other government departments and the existing museums is essential, a fact which involves an entirely new set of circum-

stances. It is therefore suggested that some action should be taken on the following lines.

40. Travelling
agricultural
museums.

From statistics based on the returns of the Ministry of Agriculture, it would appear that in England and Wales alone a million and a quarter acres, roughly one-eighth of the total arable acreage, are cultivated by householders, allotment-holders, and smallholders, who must number several millions. It is clear how important it is from the point of view of national supplies that these cultivators should have at their disposal every means which might educate them to better husbandry. At the moment both the Ministry of Agriculture and, to a very limited extent, the museums of this country endeavour to do this, but for lack of co-operation their efforts are neither so successful nor so far-reaching as could be desired.

It may be well to consider first of all the sporadic efforts which museums make towards this end, then to contrast the educational methods of the Ministry of Agriculture.

In most of the county borough museums and in many of the smaller ones of this country, there are a few isolated exhibits illustrating insect pests and diseases of plants, together with a few examples of antiquated agricultural machinery. However well labelled and presented these exhibits may be, there is nothing to indicate to the gardener or allotment-holder that a visit to the museum will assist him to produce more or better crops. Moreover, even when town or country visitors of the garden-lover type visit museums (which is not often), they are somewhat appalled by the multitudinous variety of other exhibits and alienated by their technical labelling.

On the other hand, the Ministry of Agriculture has made great efforts to provide facilities for the better education of the farmer and gardener, by means of a dual interlinking system of agricultural colleges and county organisers.

In the first instance, the country is divided into twelve areas. In the centre of each area is an agricultural college such as the South-Eastern Agricultural College at Wye. Officials of these institutions frequently go about the country lecturing to and advising farmers, etc. Closely allied to these colleges, which conduct researches and are the training-ground of the most expert agriculturists, are the local advisory centres which carry on a similar work, and are generally associated with a university or other educational insti-

tution. In addition, there is the system of county agricultural organisers. County councils, assisted by the Ministry of Agriculture, seek to educate the farmer and gardener by providing organisers whose duty it is to go round advising on various agricultural subjects. The organiser is usually a competent agriculturist who sometimes gives lectures admirably supported by diagrams and pamphlets, but the point of his remarks may be missed by a rural audience because of the wide field he must perforce cover in a single lecture and because many persons cannot recognise pests or diseases from verbal or written descriptions. It is evident that a series of well-prepared specimens and models, not only of insect pests, but also of diseased fruit, vegetables, etc., and others illustrating the best means of countering these pests or diseases, would drive home in no uncertain manner the burden of the lecturer's remarks.

For some years past the Ministry of Agriculture has conducted an educational exhibit each year at a number of the larger agricultural shows, as well as at certain horticultural and specialist shows. This exhibit has related to soils, fertilisers, bee-keeping, poultry, seed testing, the production of sugar from sugar beet, dairying, model buildings, the destruction of insect and fungus pests, etc. The work has been illustrated not only by photographs and coloured drawings, but in many cases by actual articles, and in others by excellent models, among which those of insect and fungus pests are particularly noteworthy. It is understood, however, that the cost has precluded duplication, and they have not lent themselves to ready transit from place to place.

There is little doubt that this exhibition work has served a very useful purpose, but duplicates of models and specimens ought to be available for county organisers and officers from collegiate centres when giving addresses in country towns and villages.

With the object of consolidating this work, a central agricultural museum might be established in London or elsewhere, and travelling agricultural collections provided to work in the closest co-operation not only with the county agricultural adviser but also with local museums.

Some such scheme as the following might be adopted in England. The agricultural museum, open to the public and to schools, would gather together not only models to illustrate the historical aspect of agriculture, but also diagrams, exhibits, etc.,

which would be of service both to the student and also to the college officials and county organisers when they are lecturing. In consultation with the agricultural organisers, the curator of the museum would prepare cases to illustrate the particular subjects with which the lecturers intend to deal, having regard to the nature of the locality.

The exhibits could either be designed for a single evening lecture or for an exhibition lasting a week in the village institute, at agricultural shows (there are about 100 important shows in the course of a year), or in existing museums. Every endeavour should be made to ensure that public interest is aroused, and the whole area should know that an agricultural exhibition would be established in the museum, parish room, or school, or agricultural show, as the case might be, for one week. For these exhibitions a van, chauffeur and packer would be required. The van itself, if designed on the model of the Canada-Wembley van (see Plate III.), might be not the least valuable means of propaganda. But for temporary exhibits in museums or school-rooms care should be taken to secure the close co-operation of the county organiser, and lectures by the agricultural organiser, or the curator, might well be supplemented by the cinema or by lantern slides. Questions would be invited, and information given (as at present), as to the best methods of combating plant diseases, plagues, treatment of soil, animal diseases, etc. If this were supplemented by effective exhibits, the information would be much more readily acquired and better remembered. Such a battery of scientific fact and information might revolutionise the husbandry of the country-side.

41. Travelling
health
museums.

The third and last suggestion with regard to travelling museums is for the establishment of travelling museums of health and hygiene. Of all the ways in which a museum can help the public, perhaps none can be more effective than that of a carefully selected display of exhibits relating to sanitation, hygiene, child welfare, town planning, etc. Yet in few directions has there been less activity on the part of existing museums. Less than half a dozen have made any real effort to emphasise by means of models, diagrams, and specimens the various ways in which diseases are combated, and what is being done and advocated in the name of public health. The Imperial War Museum has shown how effective exhibits relating

to nursing, etc., can be. A noteworthy experiment was conducted in the public museum at Sheffield in 1916, when an exhibition relating to infant welfare was arranged with the practical assistance of the Medical Officer of Health and local ladies associated with the municipal departments that deal with infant health and nurture. The fully labelled exhibits included drawings, food, clothing, children's cots, and other objects relating to healthy infant management. Such was the public interest that no less than 192,300 people visited that temporary museum, a figure that compares strikingly with the 163,000 total of visitors to the museum and Mappin Art Gallery the same year.

Temporary exhibitions, generally organised in connexion with health week, baby week and other special efforts, are held in many parts of the country by local authorities and various county organisations, health societies, etc. These cover a wide field of public health activity and are frequently accompanied by lectures, film and lantern displays, and by a free distribution of literature. Sometimes the local authorities organise health exhibitions in a central building which remains open for several weeks, and many voluntary societies are engaged in exhibition work. Among these may be mentioned the British Red Cross Society, the National Clean Milk Society, the Dental Board of the United Kingdom, the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, the British Social Hygiene Council, and the King Edward Welsh National Memorial Association. The last three of these organise travelling exhibitions, partly in motor caravans. The Council for Infant and Child Welfare has two travelling exhibitions in addition to the permanent collection at Carnegie House. (See Plate VIII.)

Exhibits of an interesting and stimulating character are to be found in five permanent institutions: the Parkes Museum belonging to the Royal Sanitary Institute, the Museum of the Institute of Hygiene, the Museum of Hygiene of the University of Liverpool, Carnegie House in Piccadilly (these four being open to the general public), and the Wellcome Museum of Medical Science in Endsleigh Gardens, which is only accessible to serious students and members of the profession. The Liverpool museum is also primarily intended for students. The Institute of Hygiene only exhibits sanitary appliances, foods, drugs, etc., which have received the certificate of the institute.

Meanwhile, the Ministry of Health has endeavoured to direct

public attention in an ever-increasing degree to the steps which should be taken to ensure a healthier population; among these may be mentioned the special exhibitions held under the auspices of the Ministry at the Wembley Exhibition in 1925. This exhibition was designed to "interest, educate and stimulate to further study those who find in the problems of health and disease prevention the key to happiness and prosperity," and it may be well to quote here an extract from the guide to this particular exhibition:—

"Man is ever groping after the truth, and his search is stimulated by any consideration which touches his dear ones, his home, or his pocket. The financial side of the health problem is an important one; to the man of moderate means the doctor's bill, the surgeon's fee, the cost of public health services to be paid for by rates and taxes, must be faced; whilst the possibility of loss of employment or limitation of working capacity are constant sources of anxiety. . . .

"Before the child is born much can be done to safeguard his health interests, as well as those of his mother. As an infant, he calls for special care with regard to food, clothing, fresh air, and sunlight. As a child, the problems of nourishment, development, and education predominate; whilst various hindrances to progress, such as physical deformities and infectious diseases, call for special precautions. As the child grows into the man, his work is beset by certain dangers and calls for adequate nourishment and, once again, a suitable environment. Marriage brings into prominence the housing problem and the need for suitable provision for the next generation. As age advances fresh problems are caused by the strain incidental to our advanced civilisation, the need of adjustment of food and drink to our changed bodily activities, and the realisation of our limitations."

In all these matters museum exhibits can be of the greatest possible assistance, and travelling museums of health and hygiene would enable existing museums to associate themselves with the more extended activities of the Ministry of Health. It should be possible, for example, for each museum in the country to have a special health and hygiene exhibition lasting, say, a fortnight, once in every two years. Such temporary exhibitions might sometimes coincide with the local health weeks and be another step towards making museums the cultural centre of the neighbourhood.

For the real success of any such scheme it is essential that there should be the fullest co-operation between existing museums, the Ministry of Health, and local medical and sanitary authorities. For a beginning, perhaps the best scheme would be two travelling vans, each working a different area. As for the exhibits, some might indicate the historical evolution of medicine. Objects showing the

superstitious medical practices of primitive races might be contrasted with the progress of medical science to-day, leading up to the triumphs associated with leprosy, malaria, plague, and other diseases. These, however, could only be considered as general exhibits, to excite interest. The chief purpose of such a museum would be the prevention of disease, and a vivid representation of the way in which diseases are carried by rats, flies, lice, and bacteria might be the most effective means of checking these particular dangers to public health. But it is not sufficient to show how diseases are carried; it is also essential to indicate in what way they can be stamped out. Disinfection, sanitary engineering, town planning, sewage disposal, and the importance of cleanliness, housing, trade diseases, tuberculosis, etc., can be graphically illustrated by means of small exhibits and models, and by drawings and diagrams. One section might deal with nourishment, indicating what are the best foods for children at varying ages and for adults of varying occupations, and the relative value of their constituents.

There is ample evidence that the public interest can be aroused in all that tends to secure a healthier and happier race. There is no doubt that museums might become a tremendous force towards the education of the public in matters which are of vital importance to the physical and moral health of the nation. If we fail to look forward to the future, the past is not worth preserving.

CONCLUSION

This report has naturally dealt mainly with the shortcomings of the existing museum service, which stands in need of a complete reformation: for this reason little is said about the excellent work of those individual museums, quite considerable in number, which are conducted with a view to local requirements, and in which the curators and their councils are endeavouring to pursue a wholesome policy: some of these are large museums possessing splendid materials and making good use of them; some of them are small museums devoting themselves to the illustration of local history, or to some other definite purpose; some, again, both large and small, possess collections or objects of great rarity and value. Unless the existence and work of these museums is realised, an unfair picture will be obtained of the actual state of affairs. But even so, a great effort and a very large expenditure are required to set the whole

service in order and to supply deficiencies. It has seemed wiser to state the needs quite frankly, although I fully realise that in the present condition of national and local finance it is unlikely that any large public expenditure can be expected for some time, and that the foregoing proposals represent an ideal difficult of attainment. The important thing, however, is that any new activities, even though on a small scale, should be guided by some large idea of national service and pave the way towards a much-needed reformation.

In my opinion, the time is ripe for a movement that will sweep away the conventional attitude towards museums and arouse widespread enthusiasm for them. To put it bluntly, most people in this country do not really care for museums or believe in them; they have not hitherto played a sufficiently important part in the life of the community to make ordinary folk realise what they can do. The very word "museum" excites quite the wrong impression in the minds of people who have never seen one of the few that are really good. This is not surprising when one considers how dull many of them have become and how low the worst of them have sunk. The museum should be one of the best-recognised forms of public service and should attract the enthusiastic support of the community.

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

In summarising the main conclusions of this report, it will be convenient to group them under the three headings of

- (1) Action that can be taken by the individual museums, or museum authorities.
- (2) What can be done by co-operation.
- (3) What can only be done with help from external sources.

I. What the Museum Authorities can do for themselves

- (1) A museum should be started in every town with a sufficient population which does not possess one, unless it is already served by an adjacent authority. (Sections 4, 21.)
- (2) Every museum, instead of following a policy of indiscriminate acquisition, should adopt a definite restricted policy based on the maximum service that it can render to its own district or county. (Sections 22, 23.)

(3) The museum should be placed under the administration of a full-time qualified curator. (Sections 27, 28.)

(4) The status and salaries of curators and assistants should be improved. (Sections 27, 28.)

(5) The education authorities should be assisted by the encouragement of organised visits, loans to schools, lectures, provision for adult associations, etc. (Sections 18, 27.)

(6) Much greater encouragement and better facilities should be given to research workers. (Sections 20, 38.)

II. What the Museum Authorities, including the County Authorities, can do by co-operation

A. *Within county or regional areas.*

(1) Reorganise one museum as the county museum. (Sections 32, 33.)

(2) Through the county museum arrange exchanges and loans, circulating collections for educational purposes, and travelling collections and lecturers, in rural districts. (Section 32.)

B. *Throughout the whole country.*

(1) Arrange exchanges and loans in furtherance of the special policy of each museum. (Section 31.)

(2) Strengthen the Museums Association by increasing its membership, so that it may assist in the above purposes and institute a scheme of museum education. (Sections 28, 34.)

III. What can be done by external bodies, including Government Departments, National Institutions, Private Benefactors, and Public Trusts, to assist the Museum Authorities

A. *In improvements to the existing service.*

(1) Make grants, conditional on the adoption of definite approved policy, towards buildings, purchases, salaries. (Sections 29, 30, 39.)

(2) National museums should institute an advisory board to promote relations with local museums. (Section 35.)

B. *In new enterprises.*

(1) Institute one or more of the new types of museum required. (Section 23.)

(2) Assist in the establishment of travelling educational museums. (Section 33.)

(3) Institute travelling museums in agriculture and hygiene. (Sections 40, 41.)

APPENDIX I

STATISTICAL INDEX

NOTE.—This Index does not include *all* museums in the British Isles; it includes those which it has been possible to trace and which are definitely accessible to the general public. Thus the museum of the Royal College of Surgeons, the professional museums at the large hospitals, etc., the teaching museums of schools and universities intended solely for the use of scholars, and other museums of a private nature, are not included, nor are small collections which have hardly yet earned the right to be regarded as public museums. Picture galleries are not included as such, but only those which are combined with a museum.

There are also about twenty towns in which museums are projected: in some cases (*e.g.* Chesterfield and Gateshead) the buildings or collections are already provided. In Appendix II those towns with a population of 20,000 or over which are seriously considering the establishment of a museum have the word "projected" after them. From twenty to thirty museums have been closed since 1911, but in the same period more than 110 have been created.

With regard to the hours of opening in the "Remarks" column of Appendix I, unless otherwise stated, all museums are closed on Sundays. Except where a fixed rate is stated, the corporation grants are given after consideration of estimates.

In view of the fact that the Museums Association is preparing a new edition of its Directory, it has not been thought necessary to give detailed information about the exhibits in this Index.

STATISTICAL INDEX

PLACE AND NAME OF MUSEUM, AND IF WITH LIBRARY OR ART GALLERY.	Population (1921).	Date of Opening of Museum.	Curator or Secretary or Librarian in charge.	Staff.	Governing Body.
ACCRINGTON. Municipal Museum, Oak Hill Park.	43,610	1900	Curator : A. Hanson.	Caretaker.	Parks Com. of Corporation. No co-opted members.
ALTON. The Curtis Museum, Mechanics' Institute.	5,580	1855	Joint Hon. Curators : W. Hugh Curtis, E. A. C. Stowell.	..	Com. of Urban District Council. No co-opted members.
ALTRINCHAM. Public Library, Museum and Hall, George St.	20,461	1898	Librarian and Secretary : Miss F. Beckett, F.L.A.	Library staff utilised.	Library and Museum Com. of U.D.C. No co- opted members.
AMPLEFORTH. College Museum.	701	1802	Hon. Curator : Rev. H. Dunstan Pozzi.	None.	College Council.
ASHBY (LINGS). Public Library.	..	..	W. Dudley (also Hon. Curator for Scunthorpe).	..	Scunthorpe Urban District Council.
AYLESBURY. Bucks County Museum, Church St.	12,114	1847	Curator : Edwin Hollis, F.Z.S.	Caretaker.	Council of Bucks Architectural and Archaeological Society.
BACUP. Museum of the Bacup Natural History Society, 6 Yorkshire St.	21,256	1878	Hon. Secretary : S. Tilling, jun.	..	Bacup Natural History Society.
BARNARD CASTLE. The Bowes Museum.	4,737	1892	Curator and Secretary : Sydney E. Harrison.	5 attend- ants.	Council of trustees.
BARNESLEY. Museum of the Natural History and Scientific Society, St. Mary's Place.	53,670	1867	Hon. Secretary : H. Wade.	None.	Committee of the Society.
Cooper Art Gallery.		1914	Secretary to Trustees : R. F. Pawsey.	Caretaker.	Trustees.

ENGLAND

Main Class of Museum Exhibits.	Admission Fees.	How financed.	Total Expenditure for year 1926-7.	REMARKS.
General and local.	Nil.	Rates, 52d. in £ for 1926-7.	£503, of which £338 is for salaries and wages.	Estimate for 1927-8, £540. Library of 700 volumes of works on Lancashire. Open 10-12, 2 to dusk, winter; 10-12, 2-8, summer.
General and local.	2d.	Members' subscriptions, admission fees, and grant of £60 from rates.	£220 (library, etc., and museum).	The collections are housed in the Mechanics' Institute, which contains library, billiard-room, etc., and whilst mainly supported by members' subscriptions, is managed by the U.D.C. Open 10-10.
General and local.	Nil.	Rates.	£25.	The museum is contained in one room in the library. Open 10-1, 3-8.
Miscellaneous and local.	Nil.	College funds.	No direct allocation.	The museum is open free to the public by arrangement with the curator.
Old books and maps relating to Lincolnshire.	Nil.	Rates.	Inseparable from library account.	There are a few exhibits in the library, which are looked after by the librarian and the curator of the Scunthorpe Museum.
Mainly local.	Nil.	Subscriptions, endowment, grant of £100 from Bucks Education Com., etc.	£448 (1926), including salaries and wages £170.	There is a library of 2000 volumes, one-third of which refer to Buckinghamshire. Open 10-4, winter; 10-5, Oct. and Mar.; 10-6.30, summer.
Local.	Nil.	Subscriptions, proceeds from games, rents, etc.	£160.	..
Decorative and fine art, and local.	Nil.	Endowments.	Museum and park (1926), £4138.	Estimated expenditure for 1927 is £4508. There is a special museum library. Open 10 to dusk; Fri. 10-1.
General and local.	Nil.	Subscriptions of members. Lancaster and Turner purchase fund, £85 for 1926.	£49 (1926).	Open to the public on meeting nights (1st and 3rd Mondays in month) or by application to hon. curator. There is a scientific library.
Fine art.	Nil.	Endowment.	£224.	Art gallery only. Open 10-4; Tues. 10-1.

STATISTICAL INDEX

PLACE AND NAME OF MUSEUM, AND IF WITH LIBRARY OR ART GALLERY.	Population (1921).	Date of Opening of Museum.	Curator or Secretary or Librarian in charge.	Staff.	Governing Body.
BARNSTAPLE. St Anne's Chapel.	14,409	..	..	Verger of Parish Church acts as cicerone.	Town Council.
Museum of the North Devon Athenaeum.		..	Chairman : C. E. Robert Chanter. Vice-Chairman : J. G. Hamling.	..	Directors of the North Devon Athenaeum.
BATH. The Roman Baths' Museum.	68,648	1878	Director : John Hatton.	Guide, turn- stile attend- ant, cleaners.	Committee of Council.
Victoria Art Gallery and Municipal Libraries.		1900	Director and librarian : R. W. M. Wright.	Assistant, clerical assistant, 3 attendants in Art Gal- lery.	Art Gallery Sub- Com. of Libraries Com. of Corpora- tion, with co- opted members.
Museum of the Royal Literary and Scientific Institution, Terrace Walk.		1825	Hon. Secretary : P. E. Martineau.	Part-time librarian, assistant, attendant ; attendant for Sundays.	Committee of the Institution.
The Holburne of Menstrie Museum.		1882. (Present build- ing, 1915.)	Curator : A. C. Collier.	Resident caretaker and 2 attendants.	*Council of 10 trustees.
BATLEY. Bagshaw Museum.	36,151	1911	2 Hon. Curators. Curator : W. C. Sprunt.	..	Park Com. of Corporation. No co-opted members.
BEDFORD. The Modern School Museum.	40,247	1884	Hon. Curator : Rev. P. G. Langdon, M.A.	..	School governors.

ENGLAND

Main Class of Museum Exhibits.	Admission Fees.	How financed.	Total Expenditure for year 1926-7.	REMARKS.
Local Gay relics.	Nil.	..	..	A few exhibits in the chapel. Open on application to verger.
General.	Nil.	All expenses borne by the North Devon Athenaeum.	..	This is a private museum open to the public 10-12.45, 2.15-8; Thur. 10-1.
Local Roman remains.	6d.	Rates.	Inseparable from expenditure on pump room concerts, etc.	Clerical staff is part of general clerical staff of baths and pump room. Open 8-6; Sun. 12 noon to 1.15.
Fine art, general and local.	Nil.	Rates.	Estimated expenditure (1927-8), £1100.	The art gallery is situated in the municipal buildings. Open 10-1, 2-5.
Geological, general and local.	3d. (children 2d.) M. W. and Fr.; other days free (inc. Sundays).	Subscriptions, admission fees, etc., grant of £135 from Corporation, total about £450 p.a.	£451 (1926).	There is a library of 20,000 volumes, consisting mainly of local and archaeological works. Open 11-5; Sun. 2-4.
Fine and decorative art.	Nil.	Endowment.	£1471 (1926), plus £161 additional temporary expenditure.	*Trustees include representatives of Bath and Somerset. Open 11-1, 2-4; closed Wed.
General and local.	Nil.	Rates. Education Com. grant, £10; purchase grant, £20.	*£651.	*This expenditure does not include interest, sinking fund or ground rent charges. Open 10-4, winter; 10-6, spring and autumn; 10-8, summer; Sun. 2-4.
General and local.	Nil.	Special grants from school funds.	..	Open Wednesdays and Saturdays during term time, 2.30-5.30.

STATISTICAL INDEX

PLACE AND NAME OF MUSEUM, AND IF WITH LIBRARY OR ART GALLERY.	Population (1921).	Date of Opening of Museum.	Curator or Secretary or Librarian in charge.	Staff.	Governing Body.
BEDFORD (<i>contd.</i>)— Bunyan Museum, Mill St.	40,247	..	Secretary and Librarian : Joseph Whiting.	Caretaker.	Trustees of Bunyan Meeting, Bedford.
BEMBRIDGE. The Ruskin Museum, Bembridge School.	1,428	1920	Chairman and Trustee : J. Howard Whitehouse.	..	Chairman and local com.
BERKHAMSTED. Berkhamsted School Museum.	7,295	1927	Librarian and Curator : John Trusk.	..	School.
BERWICK-ON-TWEED. Berwick-on-Tweed Museum.	12,994	1857 (<i>c.</i>) Taken over by Town Council 1919.	Hon. Curator : J. Bishop.	Assistant curator and caretaker.	Town Council.
BEVERLEY. Public Library, Art Gal- lery and Museum.	13,469	Art Gallery 1906. Museum 1910.	Boro' Librarian : and Secretary : Lockwood Huntley, F.L.A.	2 library assistants, attendant.	Public Library Com. of Corpora- tion with Museum Sub-Com., with 4 co-opted mem- bers.
BEXHILL. The Bexhill Museum, Egerton Park.	20,363	1914. Re- opened 1920.	Curator : H. J. Sargent.	Attendant.	Bexhill Museum Association (under Corpora- tion).
BEXLEYHEATH. The Museum, Danson Park.	21,457	1925	Clerk to the U.D. Council : T. G. Baynes.	Caretaker.	Parks and Plea- sure Grounds Com. of Bexley U.D.C.
BIDEFORD. Public Library and Museum.	9,125	1905	Librarian and Curator : W. E. Jenkinson.	Caretaker.	The Town Council.
BIRCHINGTON. The Powell-Cotton Museum.	2,275	1920	Curator : G. F. Pinfold.	..	Major Powell- Cotton (owner), with provision for trustees.

ENGLAND

Main Class of Museum Exhibits.	Admission Fees.	How financed.	Total Expenditure for year 1926-7.	REMARKS.
Personal relics of Bunyan and books.	Nil.	Voluntary contributions of visitors.	..	The museum and library are contained in a single large room in the school adjoining the "Bunyan Meeting" in Mill Street. It is hoped to extend and enlarge the exhibition as a result of the Bunyan Tercentenary Celebrations in 1928.
Ruskin collections.	Nil.	From school funds.	..	Public exhibitions are held once a term. The museum contains a Ruskin library and an art library.
Regional.	Nil.	School funds.	..	..
Local.	Nil.	Rates.	£80.	Open 9 to dusk.
General and local.	Nil.	Rates, 2d. in £ for library, art gallery, and museum, and bequest.*	£54= $\frac{1}{3}$ of bequest, supplemented from ordinary income.	*Spencer bequest of £4000, $\frac{2}{3}$ of the interest from this is devoted to the library, and $\frac{1}{3}$ to the museum. Open 10 to dusk.
Local.	Nil.	Grant of £100 p.a. from rates, and subscriptions.	£268.	A scientific library is in course of formation. Open 10-5; Sun. 10-12, 2-4.
General and local.	6d.*	Admission fees, and grants from rates as required.	Estimated £50 for 1927-8.	*The museum is housed in the upper rooms and fee includes conducted inspection of mansion and museum. Open Sat. and Sun. 2 to dusk; other days by arrangement.
General.	Nil.	Grant from rates.	£35.	The museum is contained in two rooms and the hall in the Carnegie Library. Open 10-5.
Big game, ethnography.	Adults, 1s.; children under 12, 6d.	Privately, by Major Powell-Cotton.	Private.	The museum is open to the public one day a week in winter and two days a week in summer. Open to students on application to owner.

STATISTICAL INDEX

PLACE AND NAME OF MUSEUM, AND IF WITH LIBRARY OR ART GALLERY.	Population (1921).	Date of Opening of Museum.	Curator or Secretary or Librarian in charge.	Staff.	Governing Body.
BIRKENHEAD. Museum and Art Gallery, Hamilton Street.	145,592	1912	Librarian and Curator : John Shepherd.	Caretaker (man), watcher (woman).	Libraries, Mus- eum and Arts Com. of Corpora- tion, Museum and Arts Sub- Com. 5 co-opted members.
BIRMINGHAM. City Museum and Art Gal- lery.	919,438	1867. Present building 1885. Exten- sions 1912-13.	Keeper : S. C. Kaines Smith.	2 asst. keepers, 2 assistants, 2 clerks, foreman, 25 attend- ants.	Museum and Art Gall. Com. of City Council. No co- opted members.
Aston Hall Branch Museum.		1886	Do.	Foreman and 3 at- tendants.	Do.
W. & T. Avery, Ltd., Soho Foundry.		1927	Curator : W. A. Benton (head of Re- search Dept.).	..	The directors of Messrs. W. & T. Avery, Ltd.
BLACKBURN. Public Library, Museum and Art Gallery.	126,643	1874	Librarian and Curator : R. Ashton, F.L.A.	..	Public Library, Museum and Art Gallery Com. of Town Council, with co-opted members.
BLACKPOOL. The Grundy Art Gallery.	99,639	1910	Librarian and Curator : Rowland Hill, F.R.Hist.S.	Caretaker and attend- ant.	Art Gallery and Museum Com. of Corporation.
Revoe Branch Library, Ashton Road.		1905	Do.	Caretaker and attend- ant.	Do.
BODIAM. Bodiam Castle Museum.	210	1919	Hon. Secretary : W. F. Foster.	Caretaker.	Local Manage- ment Com.

ENGLAND

Main Class of Museum Exhibits.	Admission Fees.	How financed.	Total Expenditure for year 1926-7.	REMARKS.
General and local.	Nil.	Rates, $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in £ for museum and art gallery. £1637 p.a.	£1637.	A new museum and art gallery is being built from the Williamson bequest, and upon completion a rate of 1d. in the £ will be levied for its maintenance. Open 11 to dusk; Thur. 11-8; Sun. 2-4.
Fine and applied art, natural history, local historical relics, etc.	Nil.	Rates.	Art gallery, £9947. Nat. hist. dept., £2087 (1927-8).	A new museum of civic interest is under consideration. Open 10-5; Wed. 10-8; Sun. 2-5.
Art and period furniture.	Nil.	Rates.	£1299 (1927-8).	The building is an early 17th century mansion (1618-35). The museum is a branch museum of the city museum and art gallery. Open 10-4, winter; 10-5, summer.
Weighing machines, scales, etc., illustrating the art of weighing.	Nil.	By the firm.	..	Information on the subject of weighing—the craft and its history—is given to visitors. The company reserve the right to refuse admission.
General.	Nil.	Rates, 2·3d. in £, for library, museum and art gallery.	£7158 for library, museum and art gallery.	Open 10 to dusk.
Fine art.	Nil.	Rates.	Museum and art gallery, £1410.	Public exhibitions are held each year, and pictures are purchased for the permanent collection. Open as below.
General.	Nil.	Rates.	Approx. £400 for library and museum.	A single room in a branch library. Open 10-5, winter; 10-7, summer; Sundays in summer, 2-5.
Relics of the castle.	1s. (children 6d.) to castle and museum.	Admission fees, and income raised by lettings of the castle estate.	Insignificant.	The museum, built by Lord Curzon in 1919, contains objects found in the moat or castle. Open winter, 10 to dusk; summer, 10-7.30.

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PLACE AND NAME OF MUSEUM, AND IF WITH LIBRARY OR ART GALLERY.	Population (1921).	Date of Opening of Museum.	Curator or Secretary or Librarian in charge.	Staff.	Governing Body.
BODMIN. Passmore Edwards Public Library.	5,527	1903	Librarian and Secretary : G. Isbell. Hon. Curator : W. J. P. Burton.	Caretaker.	Free Libraries Com. of Corpora- tion.
BOLTON. Hall-i'-th'-Wood Museum.	178,683	1902	Curator : T. Midgley.	..	Parks Com. of Corporation, with Museum Sub-Com.
Mere Hall Art Museum.		1891	Do.	..	Do.
Chadwick Museum of Natural History.		1884	Do.	..	Do.
BOOTLE. Museum and Library, Oriol Road.	76,487	1887	Librarian and Curator : C. H. Hunt.	One from library staff and janitor as required.	Library and Mu- seum Com. of Corporation. No co-opted mem- bers.
BOSTON. Art Gallery and Museum, Guildhall.	16,100	1926	Hon. Curator : Alan Howard (Headmaster of School of Arts and Crafts).	None.	Museum Com. of Town Council, with co-opted members.
BOURNEMOUTH. Russell-Cotes Art Gallery and Museum.	91,770	1922	Curator : Richard Quick, F.S.A.Scot., M.J.S.	3 attendants and woman cleaner.	Art Gallery and Museum Com. of Corporation, with 7 co-opted members.
BRADFORD. Cartwright Memorial Hall.	285,961	1879. Present build- ings, 1904.	Director : W. E. Preston. Chief Asst. : Wilfrid Robert- shaw.	Natural History Asst. : Miss Wood.	Libraries, Art Gallery and Mu- seums Com. of Council, with Ad- visory Art. Com.
Bolling Hall.		1915	Do.	2 attendants.	Do.

ENGLAND

Main Class of Museum Exhibits.	Admission Fees.	How financed.	Total Expenditure for year 1926-7.	REMARKS.
General.	Nil.	No income.*	Inseparable from library accounts.	*The cases were supplied through a voluntary fund, and about five years ago the Town Council made a special grant of £10 to the hon. curator to arrange the collections.
Period furniture, etc.	Nil.	Rates.	£460.	The building shows three distinct types of architecture, 1483, 1591, and 1648. Open 10 to dusk.
Fine art.	Nil.	Rates.	£920.	
Natural history.	Nil.	Rates. Purchase fund of £350.	£1804.	
General.	Nil.	Rates, 34d. in £, £724.	£735.	Plans are now out for a new museum and art gallery in the centre of the town; the Mere Hall and Chadwick Museums will then be removed to their new quarters. Open 10 to dusk.
General and local.	Nil.	Rates.	£82.	Estimate for 1927-8, £781. Open 10 to dusk.
Fine and decorative art.	Thurs. 6d.; other days free.	Rates 44d. in £, sale of catalogues, etc., admission fees, and endowments.	£2417.	Admission to museum is obtained by application to the Boro' Surveyor's office which is in the same building.
General.	Nil.	Rates, 3-725d. in £ for libraries, art gallery and museums; and other sources.*	£4350.	There is a special museum library (small working and reference library). Open 10.30-5, winter; 10-6, summer.
Period furniture, etc.	Nil.	Rates, 3-725d. in £ for libraries, art gallery and museums; and other sources.*	£1423.	*Rent of refreshment room, sale of catalogues, commission on sale of pictures, etc. Open 10 to dusk; Sun. 10-5.
				*Sale of catalogues and pictorial postcards, rents of property, etc. Open 10 to dusk; Sun. 10-5.

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PLACE AND NAME OF MUSEUM, AND IF WITH LIBRARY OR ART GALLERY.	Population (1921).	Date of Opening of Museum.	Curator or Secretary or Librarian in charge.	Staff.	Governing Body.
BRADING (I.O.W.). Roman Villa.	1,696	1879	Curator : G. H. Phillips.	Agent of the Estate : John Fardell.	Mrs. Oglander (owner).
BRAMBER. The Museum.	255	1861	Owner : E. W. Collins.	..	Private museum.
BRENTFORD. Public Library and Museum, Boston Road:	17,039	1913	Librarian and Curator : Fred. A. Turner, F.R.Hist.S., F.S.A.Scot.	..	Library and Mu- seums Com. of Council, with 5 co-opted mem- bers.
BRIDGWATER. The Admiral Blake Museum.	15,968	1926	Librarian and Hon. Curator : G. D. Cuzner.	Resident caretaker.	Museum Com. of Town Council, with local Advisory Com.
BRIDLINGTON. Bayle Gate Museum.	22,768	1918	Curator : Major Lawson, Ex-Chief Lord of the Manor.	Caretaker.	Lords of the Manor and Augustinian Society.
BRIGHOUSE. Public Library, Museum and Art Gallery, Rydings Mansion.	20,610	1898 (Art Gallery 1907).	Librarian and Curator : J. A. Wroe.	Caretaker.	Diamond Jubilee Trustees, com- posed of all mem- bers of the Lib- rary and Museum Com. of Corpora- tion.
BRIGHTON. Public Library, Museums, and Fine Art Galleries.	142,427	1850. (In Royal Pavilion.) New buildings 1873. Enlarged 1902.	Director : H. D. Roberts, M.B.E. Curator : H. S. Toms.	Assistant and attendants.	Library Com. (12 members) of Brighton Cor- poration. Mu- seum Sub-Com., with 8 co-opted members.
Booth Bird Museum, Dyke Road.		1890	Director : H. D. Roberts, M.B.E.	Attendants.	Do.

ENGLAND

Main Class of Museum Exhibits.	Admission Fees.	How financed.	Total Expenditure for year 1926-7.	REMARKS.
Roman villa and remains.	1s.*	Admission fees and privately.	No balance sheet issued.	*Societies and schools are admitted on reduced terms. Open winter, 10-4; summer, 10-5.
Natural history specimens, arranged to illustrate nursery rhymes, etc.	3d. adults, 1½d. children.	Admission fees and sale of post-cards and guides.	No details available.	A museum of curiosities. Open on request.
Local, pre-historic, and Roman antiquities.	Nil.	Rates, about 2d. in £ for library and museum.	About £20.	Collections and Layton's antiquarian library are in library rooms. Open 10-8.
Blake relics and local.	Nil.	Grant from Town Council, augmented by private fund.	£218 (1925-6).	Grant for purchases, £10. Open 10-1, 2-5, incl. Sun.; Thur. 10-1.
Local.	Nil.	By Augustinian Society and lords' feoffees.	..	The museum is housed in two rooms over the Bayle Gate, erected in 1388, which was the chief gateway of the Augustinian Priory Close. Open 9 to dusk, summer; 2-5, winter.
General.	Nil.	Library rate.	£186.	Open 9 to dusk.
General.	Nil.	Rates, 3d. in £ for library, museum and art gallery; also Booth bird museum.	£12,750 for library, museum and art gallery; also Booth bird museum.	Open 10-5; Wed. 10-8; Sun. 2.30-5.
British birds.	Nil.	Do.	Do.	The museum also contains the Booth collection of books relating to natural history. Open 10 to dusk or 7; Sun. 2.30 to dusk or 5.

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PLACE AND NAME OF MUSEUM, AND IF WITH LIBRARY OR ART GALLERY.	Population (1921).	Date of Opening of Museum.	Curator or Secretary or Librarian in charge.	Staff.	Governing Body.
BRIGHTON (<i>contd.</i>)— Stanford Museum, Preston Manor.	142,427	..	..	..	Museum Com. of members of Cor- poration Library, Museum, and Fine Arts Com., with 2 members appointed by Sussex Archae- ological Trust.
BRISTOL. Museum and Art Gallery.	376,975	Philoso- phical Insti't'n 1820. Mus. & A.G. ex- tensions 1894 & 1905.	Director : Herbert Bolton, D.Sc., F.R.S.E.	4 assistant curators (Science).	Museum and Art Gallery Com. of City Council, with Advisory Com.
The Red Lodge.		1919	..	..	Com. of Bristol Savages.
BRUTON. Sexey's School Museum.	1,724	1907	Curator : R. C. Bullock, B.Sc.	..	Governors of the school.
BURNLEY. Towneley Hall Museum and Art Gallery.	103,157	1903	Hon. Secretary : J. F. Walmesley.	6 assistants.	Art Gallery and Museum Sub- Com. of Corpora- tion, with 6 co- opted members.
BURTON-ON-TRENT. Public Library, Museum and Art Gallery.	48,909	1919	Librarian and Curator : M. H. B. Mash, M.L.A.	Caretaker and his wife.	Library and Mu- seum Com. of Corporation, Museum Sub- Com., with co- opted members.
BURY. Public Library, Art Gal- lery and Museum.	56,403	1901	Librarian and Curator : J. H. Shaw.	..	Public Library, Art Gallery and Museum Com. of Corporation.

ENGLAND

Main Class of Museum Exhibits.	Admission Fees.	How financed.	Total Expenditure for year 1926-7.	REMARKS.
Local archaeological.	..	..	..	This manor will become the property of the Brighton Corporation six months after the death of the present owners, Alderman and Mrs. Thomas Stanford, and will be used as a public museum. The museum will contain Alderman Stanford's collection of deeds, MSS. and books relating to Sussex.
General and local.	Nil.	Rates, 1½d. in £.	£13,265.	Building extension is now going on, a sum of £80,000 having been given by Sir Geo. A. Wills, Bart., for this purpose. Open 10-6; Wed. and Sat. 10-8; Art Gallery open 1st and 3rd Sun. 2-5.
Bristol antiquities and furniture, Crimean and Indian Mutiny relics, etc.	Bristol Savages free. Public once a month, 1s.	Admission fees, etc.	About £277.	The Red Lodge is an Elizabethan house and modern annexe housing the collection and studios of the Bristol Savages. Open first Fri. in month, 2-4.
General.	Nil.	Grants from school, endowment and private donations.	Merged in school accounts.	Open 9-7 during term time on application, and on certain Sunday afternoons.
General and local.	Nil.	Rates, and Edward Stocks-Massey bequest.	Average from rates, £2296; from bequest, £1627.	Towneley Hall is an ancient house, the south-east wing dates from c. 1350. Open 10 to dusk; Sun. 2-4.
General and local.	Nil.	Rates.	Average, £300.	The museum contains a small archaeological library belonging to the Burton Archaeological Society. Open 12.30-8; Sat. 11.30-8.
Fine art and general.	Nil.	Rates, etc.	Art gallery and museum, £325. Museum alone, £20.	Total expenditure <i>including</i> library is £5074. Open 10-5, winter; 10.30-8, summer.

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PLACE AND NAME OF MUSEUM, AND IF WITH LIBRARY OR ART GALLERY.	Population (1921).	Date of Opening of Museum.	Curator or Secretary or Librarian in charge.	Staff.	Governing Body.
BURY ST EDMUNDS. Moyes Hall.	16,050	1899	Curator : H. R. Barker. (Also Curator of Cullum Library.)	2 assistants, caretaker.	Com. of Corpora- tion for Moyes Hall and Cullum Library, with 2 representatives of Cullum Library.
BUXTON. Public Library and Museum, Town Hall.	15,651	1889	Librarian and Curator : G. H. Hill.	..	Public Library and Museum Com. of Corpora- tion, with co- opted members.
CAERLEON. Caerleon Museum.	2,046	1850	Hon. Secretary and Curator : J. R. Gabriel, M.A.	Assistant Curator : Miss Arnison.	Com. of Mon- mouthshire and Caerleon Anti- quarian Associa- tion.
CAMBORNE. Passmore Edwards Free Library and Museum.	14,578	1895	Sec. to the Com. : Alexander Bell.	Librarian : Wm. John Jenkin.	Library Com. of Corporation.
Museum of the School of Metalliferous Mining.		1890	Joint Hon. Curators : E. H. Davison and H. R. Beringer.	None.	Governors of the school.
CAMBRIDGE. University Museum of Archaeology and Ethno- logy.	59,262	1912	Curator : L. C. G. Clarke, M.A.	Secretary, 3 assistants, 6 hon. keepers.	The University.
Museum of Classical Archaeology, Little St Mary's Lane.		..	Curator : Dr. A. B. Cook, M.A.	..	Classical Archae- ology Com. under University.
The Botanical Museum, The Botany School.		..	Post vacant.	..	The University.
The Fitzwilliam Museum.		1816. Present building 1848. Marlay exten- sion 1924.	Director and Marlay Curator : S. C. Cockerell.	Asst. Marlay Curator : J. W. Goodi- son ; 8 hon. keepers of depart- ments ; 3 assistants and 6 attend.	Fitzwilliam Mu- seum Syndicate, under University.

ENGLAND

Main Class of Museum Exhibits.	Admission Fees.	How financed.	Total Expenditure for year 1926-7.	REMARKS.
General and local.	3d. three days.	Rates, and admission fees.	£312.	Moyses Hall is an early 12th century building. Open 11-1, 2-5, Wed., Thur., and Sat.; 2-5, Mon., Tues., and Fri.
Local.	Nil.	Rates, sale of guides, etc.	£962 for library and museum.	Open 10-1, 2.30-7, summer; 10 to dusk, winter; Thur. 10-1.
Local, mainly Roman antiquities.	Adults, 6d. each. Schools, 2s. 6d.	Subscriptions of members.	£77.	The museum is open from 2-5.30 (dusk in winter). The assistant curator, who resides at the "Round Table Café" in close proximity, is prepared to show visitors round at other times.
Local.	Nil.	From library funds, no special grant for museum.	£315.	Open 11-12, 3-4.30; Thur. 11-12; Sat. 11-12, 2.45-4.30.
Mineralogy, general and local.	Nil.	As occasion requires, by school.	..	The museum is open for the use of students from 9-9.
Archaeology and ethnology.	Nil.	University funds, etc.	Maintenance £76.	Open 10-4, winter; 10-5 during long vacation; 10-6, summer.
Casts of sculptures.	Nil.	University funds.	..	..
Botany.	Nil.	University funds.	About £50.	This collection is open to students and to the public every week-day from 9.30-5. It is primarily for use in the university department of botany.
Pictures, sculpture, Egyptian, Assyrian and Greek antiquities, ceramics, engravings, illuminated manuscripts.	Nil.	Special endowments, university funds, and subscriptions of "Friends of the Fitzwilliam Museum."	£4087.	The museum contains a special library relating to art and music. Three members of a Cambridge family have recently contributed £80,000 out of a total of £100,000, for building and upkeep of a large extension now in progress. Open 10-4, winter; 10-6, May and June; 10-5, July and August.

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PLACE AND NAME OF MUSEUM, AND IF WITH LIBRARY OR ART GALLERY.	Population (1921).	Date of Opening of Museum.	Curator or Secretary or Librarian in charge.	Staff.	Governing Body.
CAMBRIDGE (<i>contd.</i>)— The Sedgwick Museum of Geology.	59,262	1904	Woodwardian Professor : J. E. Marr, F.R.S.	Chief Asst. : C. E. Gray, with volun- tary aid of the teaching staff.	The University.
Mineralogical Museum.		..	Professor A. H. Hutchinson, F.R.S.	Assistant.	The University.
The University Museum of Zoology and Compara- tive Anatomy.		1866	Superintendent : C. Forster Cooper, M.A.	Strickland Curator : H. Gadow, M.A., F.R.S. Curator in Entomology : H. Scott, M.A.	The University.
CANTERBURY. Royal Museum and Public Library, Beane Institute.	23,738	1826	Librarian and Curator : H. T. Mead.	Attendants.	Library and Mu- seum Com. of Corporation. No co-opted members.
Westgate Towers.		1906	Superintendent : H. T. Mead.	Caretaker.	Do.
St Augustine's College Museum.		1848 (Col- lege).	Curator : F. J. Badcock, D.D.	Students of the College.	Governors of the College.
CARISBROOKE (I.O.W.). The Castle Museum.	4,767	1898	Hon. Curator : Miss C. Morey.	Attendant.	The Governor of the Isle of Wight —H.R.H. Prin- cess Beatrice.
CARLISLE. Corporation Museum, Tullie House.	52,710	1835. New build- ings 1894-5.	Director : L. E. Hope, F.L.S.	2 assistant curators.	Public Library and Museum Com. of Corpora- tion, with 6 co- opted members.

ENGLAND

Main Class of Museum Exhibits.	Admission Fees.	How financed.	Total Expenditure for year 1926-7.	REMARKS.
Geology.	Nil.	University funds.	£2447.	This is a departmental museum under charge of the professor. Open 9-5.
Mineralogy.	Nil.	University funds.	Maintenance £220.	This is a departmental museum under the charge of the professor.
Zoology.	Nil.	University funds.	£2850.	While the public is at all times admitted, the collections are arranged with a view to the work of the students in the university. Open 9-6; dusk in winter.
Local.	Nil.	Rates, 2½d. in £ (approx.), rent of property, sale of catalogues.	£1755 for library and museum.	Open 10 to dusk.
Arms and armour only.	2d.	Admission fees, which defray all establishment charges.	£186.	The Towers are scheduled under the Ancient Monuments Act. Building dates from c. 1380. Open Mon., Wed., and Sat. 10-4, winter; 9.30-6, summer.
Ethnological and missionary.	Nil.	From college funds.	No particulars available.	Open 2-5 in term time; 10-5 in vacation.
Local antiquities and Stuart relics.	6d. to castle and extra 2d. to museum.	Office of Works pays for maintenance and attendant, and makes grant of £20 p.a. for purchases.	Figures not available.	Open 10-4, winter; 10-7, summer.
Local; especially Roman lapidary remains.	Nil.	Rates (½d. in £), rent of rooms, sale of postcards, etc.	£993.	The nucleus of Tullie House is a fine old mansion built in 1689. Open 10 to dusk; Thur. and Sat. 10-8.

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PLACE AND NAME OF MUSEUM, AND IF WITH LIBRARY OR ART GALLERY.	Population (1921).	Date of Opening of Museum.	Curator or Secretary or Librarian in charge.	Staff.	Governing Body.
CAWTHORNE. The Jubilee Museum.	900	1884	Hon. Curator : Douglas Charles- worth.	Caretaker.	Com. of Caw- thorne Museum Society.
CHALFONT ST GILES. Milton's Cottage.	1,762	1887	Resident Cus- todian : Robert F. King.	..	Trustees, under Charity Com- missioners.
CHATHAM. Public Library and Museum, New Road.	42,665	1910	Curator : H. R. Tingley.	..	Com. of Town Council.
Royal Engineers' Museum, Brompton Barracks.		1912	Secretary : Lieut.-Col. P. H. Kealy.	Custodian.	Museum and Memorials Com. of R.E. Insti- tution.
Dockyard Museum.		..	Secretary to Admiral Super- intendent.	Caretaker.	Admiral Superintendent.
CHEDWORTH. Roman Villa.	710	1866	Res. Caretaker : Mrs. Irvine.	..	National trust for places of historic interest.
CHELMSFORD. Library and Museum.	20,761	1906	Librarian and Curator : H. G. Massey.	..	Library and Mu- seum Committee of Council.
CHELTENHAM. Art Gallery and Museum.	48,444	1907. (Art Gallery 1899.)	Librarian and Curator : D. W. Herdman.	2 attendants and half- time typist.	Museum Com. of Corporation, with co-opted mem- bers.
Cheltenham College Museum.		1883	Curator : C. I. Gardiner (Science Master).	Attendant.	Governors of the College.
Ladies' College.		1927	Secretary : J. F. Tarrant.	..	Governors of the College.
CHESTER. The Grosvenor Museum.	40,794	1886 Present build- ing.	Curator : A. Newstead.	..	Education Com. and Councils of Archaeological and Natural Science Societies.

ENGLAND

Main Class of Museum Exhibits.	Admission Fees.	How financed.	Total Expenditure for year 1926-7.	REMARKS.
General and local.	2d.	Subscriptions and admission fees.	£24 (1926).	The members of the Cawthorne Museum Society are mostly working-men, who pay a small subscription. Open 9 to dusk.
Milton relics.	6d. ; reduced charges for parties.	Admission fees, sale of postcards, etc.	£110 (1926).	Open 10-6 ; Sun. by arrangement.
Natural history, local, geological.	Nil.	Grant of £75 from Town Council.	£75.	Open 10-7 ; Thur. 10-1.
Regimental relics, engravings, MSS., etc.	Nil.	Grants from institution.	£266 (1926).	Open (on application at barrack gates) 10-5 ; Thur. and Sat. 10-1 ; Sun. 11.30-12.30.
Naval relics and models.	Nil.	Grant from Admiralty vote.	No particulars available.	Open on request during yard hours.
Roman remains.	1s.	Admission fees and grant.	..	Open 1-6 week-days, closed Tues.
General and local. Special collection of British birds.	Nil.	Rates (about $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in £).	£285.	The museum is a single room in the library. Open 10-5 ; Wed. and Sat. 10-8.
General and local.	Nil.	Rates.	£947.	Open 10-4, winter ; 10-5, summer ; Wed. 10-8.
General.	Nil.	From college funds.	..	Open Tues. 2-4.
General.	Nil.	From college funds.	..	The college museum was dismantled during the war, but is now in process of rearrangement.
Local, natural history, and picture gallery.	Wednesday free. Other days 3d.	Subscriptions of members, admission fees and grant of £80 from Education Committee.	..	The building belongs to the corporation, and the two societies pay rent, fix admission fees, etc., and supervise the collections. The Education Committee controls general arrangements (i.e. times of opening, etc.). Open 10-5.

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PLACE AND NAME OF MUSEUM, AND IF WITH LIBRARY OR ART GALLERY.	Population (1921).	Date of Opening of Museum.	Curator or Secretary or Librarian in charge.	Staff.	Governing Body.
CHINGFORD. Epping Forest Museum, Queen Elizabeth's Lodge.	8,184	1895	Hon. Asst. Curator : Miss Vera Oxley, assisted by a Com. of the Essex Field Club.	Caretaker.	Essex Field Club and Corporation of City of Lon- don.
CHISWICK. Public Library and Museum.	40,938	1921	Librarian and Curator : Miss M. Gilbert, M.L.A.	No special staff for mu- seum. Lib- rary staff utilised.	Public Library and Museum Com. of Corporation, with 5 co-opted members.
Hogarth's House, Hogarth Lane.		1909	..	Caretaker.	Middlesex County Council.
CHORLEY. Astley Hall Art Gallery and Museum.	30,576	1924	Librarian and Curator : Albert Singleton, F.L.A.	Resident caretaker, 3 cleaners and attend- ants.	Parks Com. of Council.
CHRISTCHURCH (HANTS). Red House Museum, Quay Road.	6,053	1919	Hon. Curator : Herbert Druitt.	General assistant.	Herbert Druitt (owner).
CIRENCESTER. The Corinium Museum.	7,631	1849	Hon. Curator : E. C. Sewell.	..	Earl Bathurst (owner).
CLAYTON-LE-MOORS. Museum and Art Gallery, Mercer Park.	8,579	1916	Clerk to the Council : A. Dodgeon.	Park super- intendent in charge.	Urban District Council.
COLCHESTER. The Colchester and Essex Museum.	43,393	1860	Curator : M. R. Hull, M.A.	2 employees, who also act as guides.	Museum Com. of Corporation and 4 members of Essex Archaeo- logical Society.
COMPTON, near GUILD- FORD. Watts' Art Gallery, Compton Lane.	600	1904	Curator : R. W. Alston.	2 attendants.	7 trustees.

ENGLAND

Main Class of Museum Exhibits.	Admission Fees.	How financed.	Total Expenditure for year 1926-7.	REMARKS.
Local.	Nil.	Building maintained by City of London, collections by Essex Field Club from fund of £200 (capital).	Under £10.	The building, an Elizabethan Forest lodge, belongs to the City of London; the collections belong to the Essex Field Club. There is a small collection of books and documents relating to Epping Forest. Open 9-4, Sun. included.
Local.	Nil.	Rates.	£70.	Room in library. Works and prints dealing with the life and work of Hogarth. Also books issued from the Chiswick Press from 1810 to 1862. Open 5-9.
Original prints by Hogarth.	6d.	From county rates.	..	The house and contents were presented to the county council in trust for the public by Lt.-Col. R. W. Shipway, V.D. Open Mon., Wed., and Sat. between 1st May and 31st Aug., from 11-5; and from 1st Sept. to 30th April, from 11-3.
Fine art and period furniture.	Nil.	Rates.	£693.	Astley Hall, a 16th century mansion, scheduled under the Ancient Monuments Acts, is open 10.30-4, winter; 10.30-6 April and September; 10.30-8, summer; Fri. 10.30-1.
Local.	Nil.	Privately, by owner.	..	Admission fee recently abolished. Owing to need of endowment, museum can now only be seen by special appointment.
Local Roman remains.	Nil.	Privately, by owner.	About £50.	Open 10-4, winter; 10-5, spring and autumn; 10-6, summer.
Art and general.	Nil.	General district rate.	Not ascertainable.	Open 9 to dusk.
Local antiquities.	Nil.	Grant from rates ($\frac{1}{2}$ d. in £), grant from society, sale of pamphlets, etc.	£1021.	The collections are housed in the greater part of interior of Norman castle, now including the chapel. Open 10-4, winter; 10-5, summer.
Sculpture, pictures and drawings by G. F. Watts.	M., Tu., and Fri. 1s., other days free.	Mrs. G. F. Watts.	No details available.	Built and opened by Mr. Watts. Additions were made in 1905 and again in 1926. Open 10 to dusk, winter; 10-6, summer; Sun. 2-6. Closed Thur.

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PLACE AND NAME OF MUSEUM, AND IF WITH LIBRARY OR ART GALLERY.	Population (1921).	Date of Opening of Museum.	Curator or Secretary or Librarian in charge.	Staff.	Governing Body.
CONISTON. The Ruskin Museum, The Coniston Institute.	1,098	1901	Hon. Curator : E. G. Woolgar, J.P.	Caretaker.	Com. of the institute.
COVENTRY. Coventry City Guild Mu- seum, Old Bablake School.	128,157	1921	Hon. Secretary : Miss Angela Brazil.	Caretaker.	Coventry City Guild.
DARLINGTON. Public Museum and Ed- ward Pease Public Lib- rary.	65,866	1921	Librarian and Curator : F. Dallimore.	Caretaker.	Public Library and Museum Com. of Town Council.
DARTFORD. Library and Museum.	25,952	1916	Hon. Curator : E. C. Youens.	..	Dartford Urban District Council.
DEAL. Town Hall.	12,290	..	Town Sergeant in charge pending appointment of new Hon. Curator.	..	The Corporation.
DERBY. Museum and Art Gallery.	132,400	1879	Curator : F. Williamson, F.R.Hist.S.	2 clerical assistants, 4 attendants.	Library, Art Gal- lery and Museum Com. of Corpora- tion, with co- opted members.
DEVIZES. Museum of the Wilts Archaeological and Natural History Society.	6,035	1854	Hon. Curator : B. Howard Cun- nington, F.S.A.Scot.	Hon. Secre- tary and caretaker.	Committee of the Society.
DEVONPORT. <i>See</i> PLYMOUTH.	..	..	..	..	..
DEWSBURY. The Museum, Mansion House, Crow Nest Park.	54,165	1917	None.	Caretaker.	The Corporation.
DONCASTER. Municipal Art Gallery and Museum.	54,052	1910	Curator : E. C. Senior.	2 attendants and typist.	Museum and Art Gallery Com. of Corporation, with 6 co-opted mem- bers (18 in all).

ENGLAND

Main Class of Museum Exhibits.	Admission Fees.	How financed.	Total Expenditure for year 1926-7.	REMARKS.
Local and Ruskin books, drawings, relics, etc.	1d.	Admission fees, subscriptions, hire of hall, etc.	About £200 for institute as a whole.	The Coniston Institute contains library and reading-room, billiard and recreation rooms, meeting-room, etc., as well as the museum. Open 10 to dusk.
Local.	6d.	Subscriptions, donations, and admission fees.	£79 (1926).	The school is rented from the trustees for £30 p.a. The Coventry City Guild is a society for the preservation of places of local interest. Open 10 to dusk.
General.	Nil.	Rates, about $\frac{1}{3}$ d. in £.	£575.	Open Mon., Tues., and Fri. 11-1, 2-5; Wed. and Sat. 10-1, 2-8; Thur. 11-1.
General.	Nil.	From general district rate.	About £75 per annum.	The museum is in a single room in the library pending the provision of more adequate accommodation. Open 9-7; Tues. 9-1.
Local archaeology and ethnological specimens.	Nil.	Rates.	Inseparable from town hall accounts.	Open on request. There are also a few geological and natural history exhibits in the Carter Institute, Deal.
General.	Nil.	Rates.	£1712 (art gallery), £6138 (libraries and museum), 1925-6.	Open 10-7, Oct. to Mar.; 10-8, Apr. to Sept.; Sun. 2.30-4.30.
Wiltshire prehistoric objects, geology and birds.	3d.	Subscriptions of members and admission fees.	£383 (1926).	The museum contains the society's library of Wiltshire books, engravings, pamphlets, etc. Open 10-4, winter; 10-5, summer.
..
General.	Nil.	From general district rate.	About £5.	The Mansion House contains, besides the museum on the top floor, a café. Open 9 to dusk.
General.	Nil.	Rates, nearly 1d. in £.	£1280.	Open 10-5, winter; 10-8, summer; Sun. 2-5.

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PLACE AND NAME OF MUSEUM, AND IF WITH LIBRARY OR ART GALLERY.	Population (1921).	Date of Opening of Museum.	Curator or Secretary or Librarian in charge.	Staff.	Governing Body.
DORCHESTER. Dorset County Museum and Library.	9,554	1846. Present build- ing 1881.	Hon. Secretary : and Curator : Capt. J. E. Acland, F.S.A.	Attendant and resident caretaker.	Council elected by voluntary sub- scribers, including 3 trustees.
DOVER. Dover Museum	39,985	1836	Hon. Curator W. J. Barnes, J.P.	Exhibitor : Mr. Abbot. Attendant.	Market and Mu- seum Com. of Corporation.
DUDLEY. Dudley Art Gallery and Geological Museum.	55,874	..	Hon. Curator and Secretary : Ivo Shaw.	Lady assistant, attendant.	Com. of Corpora- tion.
DUNSTABLE. Dunstable Library and Museum.	8,894	1925	Hon. Curator : T. W. Bagshawe, F.G.S., F.Z.S., F.R.G.S.	Assistant.	Library and Mu- seum Com. One- third from Scien- tific and Liter- ary Society.
EASTBOURNE. Public Library and Museum.	62,030	1890	Librarian and Curator : J. H. Hardeastle, F.L.A.	Library staff.	Library and Mu- seum Com. of Corporation.
Towner Art Gallery.		1923	Curator : A. E. Reeve Fowkes, A.R.C.A.	Resident caretakers and cleaners only.	Art Gallery Sub- Com. of Lib. Com. of Corp'n., with co-opted members.
Eastbourne College Museum.		..	Curator : E. C. Arnold (Headmaster).	School porter acts as guide.	The school.
EDMONTON. Library and Museum.	66,807	1897	Curator : Percy W. Farm- borough.	Library staff.	Edmonton Public Libraries and Museum Com.

ENGLAND

Main Class of Museum Exhibits.	Admission Fees.	How financed.	Total Expenditure for year 1926-7.	REMARKS.
Local; geology, and antiquities.	6d. Schools at reduced fee.	Subscriptions, admission fees, etc., including the library subscribers.	£490 (1926).	The institution contains library and reading-rooms. Members pay one guinea p.a. Open 9.30-4, winter; 9.30-5, spring and autumn; 9.30-6, summer.
General.	Nil.	Rates, about $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in £.	£427 (1925-6).	Open 10-4, winter; 10-5, summer.
Art and geology.	Nil.	From library rate.	About £175 p.a.	The building contains the School of Arts and Crafts, and the principal thereof acts as curator and secretary of the museum. Open 11-1, 3-5, daily; Mon. and Fri. 6.30-8.30, in addition; Wed. and Sat. 11-1.
Local.	3d. Schools free by arrangement.	Admission fees (£52), and privately by curator and others interested.	Full details not available.	The collections are now housed in a large converted barn of early date, on the site of the King's Houses (<i>curia regis</i>) erected by Henry I. Open Mon., Wed., and Fri. 6-8; Tues., Thur., and Sat. 2-5; open on Sundays on application.
General and local.	Nil.	Rates.	£5 (on exhibits only).	The Natural History Society's collections were handed over to town in 1904, a room on the library floor being given for housing the collection. Labels, referring to books relating to the subject, are placed on the exhibits. Open 9.30-9.
Fine art.	Thursday 6d. Other days free.	Rates.	£1400.	Open 9.30-9.
Ornithology.	Nil.	From school funds.	£30.	Open on request.
Local and Charles Lamb relics.	Nil.	Rates.	During last two years £80 was provided in estimates.	..

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PLACE AND NAME OF MUSEUM, AND IF WITH LIBRARY OR ART GALLERY.	Population (1921).	Date of Opening of Museum.	Curator or Secretary or Librarian in charge.	Staff.	Governing Body.
ENFIELD. Public Library.	60,738	1912	Librarian : H. H. Conner. Hon. Curator : H. E. J. Biggs.	..	Library Com. of U.D.C. with co-opted members.
ETON. Eton College Museum.	3,192	..	Keepers : H. D. Badcock, M.A., C. R. White- Thomson, B.A.	..	Governors of Eton College.
EXETER. Royal Albert Memorial Museum.	59,608	1869	Curator : Frederick R. Rowley, F.R.M.S.	Sub-Curator, technical assistant, 2 porters, 5 attendants.	Body of Gover- nors, 18 members of City Council, and 15 others.
Exeter Historical Museum, Rougemont House.		1913	Do.	Attendant.	Do.
Exeter School Museum.		..	Curator : J. H. Bils- borough.	..	School authori- ties.
FALMOUTH. The Museum.	13,318	1922	Conservator : T. Allchin, I.S.O.	Assistant : Miss Millet.	Museum Com. of Corporation.
FARNHAM (BLANDFORD, DORSET). Pitt-Rivers Collection.	3,477 (Bland- ford).	..	Owner and Hon. Curator : Capt. G. Pitt- Rivers, B.Sc., F.R.A.I.	Custodian- caretaker.	Owner.
FARNWORTH. Carnegie Library and Museum.	27,894	1917	Librarian : G. Slinger.	Library staff for cleaning, etc.	Library Com. of Urban District Council.
FOLKESTONE. Public Library and Museum.	37,535	1888	Curator : Capt. E. Moody- Foster.	Junior assistant, attendant.	Library and Mu- seum Com. of Corporation.
FROME. Museum of the Frome Literary and Scientific Institution.	10,506	1845	Curator : Rev. H. A. Cook, M.A.	..	Com. of Literary and Scientific Institution.

ENGLAND

Main Class of Museum Exhibits.	Admission Fees.	How financed.	Total Expenditure for year 1926-7.	REMARKS.
General.	Nil.	Rates.	Inseparable from library accounts.	The museum is contained in the reference room. Open 10-8.
General and local.	Nil.	School funds.	£170 (1927).	Open Sat. afternoon only.
General and local.	6d. to Peel collection of big game.	Rates, 1d. in £, small endowments, contribution from college, and admission fees.	£2687 *	*This figure includes income and expenditure for Rougemont House (below). The library, school of art, and a part of the University College of S.W. England are in the same building. Open 10 to dusk.
Local (mainly Exeter).	Nil.	Do.	Do.	Do.
General.	Nil.	Grants from school funds as required.	Inseparable from school accounts.	The museum is open to the public periodically.
General.	Nil.	Grant of £50 p.a. from Council, and private contribution.	£100 p.a.	The museum is housed in two rooms in the Passmore Edwards Library. Open 10-1, 2-5.
Archaeological and anthropological.	6d.	Privately, by owner.	No particulars available.	Open 10-4, winter; 10-7, summer; Sundays included.
General.	Nil.	Rates and library fines, etc., about £1460 p.a. for library and museum.	Inseparable from library accounts.	The museum is contained in one room in the Carnegie Library. Minor repairs are paid for out of the general library rate. No purchases. Open 10-8; Wed. 10-1.
General and local.	Nil.	Rates, etc., for library and museum.	Library and museum, £2647 for 1925-6.	Of the total income about £150 p.a. is earmarked for purchase of pictures, etc. Open 10-6; Sun. 2.30-6.
General and local.	Nil.	No income.	Nil.	The museum is contained in the literary and scientific institute and is very small. Open on request.

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PLACE AND NAME OF MUSEUM, AND IF WITH LIBRARY OR ART GALLERY.	Population (1921).	Date of Opening of Museum.	Curator or Secretary or Librarian in charge.	Staff.	Governing Body.
GATESHEAD. Shipley Art Gallery.	125,142	1917	Curator : M. Young.	2 attendants, 2 women cleaners.	Com. of Council, 2 representatives of trustees, and co-opted mem- bers.
GIGGLESWICK. Giggleswick School Museum.	954	1878	Curator : R. F. Bloom, B.A., B.Sc., A.I.C.	..	School authori- ties.
GILLINGHAM (KENT). Woodlands House, Barn- sole Road.	54,038	1914. (Re- opened 1927.)	Hon. Curator : H. J. Eason, F.R.A.I.	Caretaker and his wife.	General Purposes Com. of Corpora- tion.
GLASTONBURY. Museum of the Glas- tonbury Antiquarian Society.	4,297	1886	Hon. Secretaries : G. C. Swayne and S. C. Morland.	Caretaker (woman part time).	General Com. of Glastonbury An- tiquarian Society.
GLOUCESTER. Public Museum.	51,330	1903	Curator : post vacant.	Attendant.	Public Museum Com. of Town Council, with 9 co-opted mem. and 6 hon. advisers.
GODALMING. Godalming Borough Museum.	9,193	1923	Hon. Curator : J. H. Norris, L.R.I.B.A.	Caretaker.	Town Council.
Charterhouse School Museum.		1876	Masters-in-charge: R. T. Bridge and J. Stork.	Curator : Miss Grindel.	School authori- ties.
GRANTHAM. Public Library and Museum.	18,902	1922	Librarian and Curator : W. G. Summers (4 Hon. Curators).	Library staff utilised.	Museum Sub- Com. of Library Com. of Corpora- tion, with 6 co- opted members.
GRASMERE. The Wordsworth Museum, Dove Cottage.	..	1892	Hon. Secretary and Treasurer : Dr. B. R. John- ston.	Caretaker.	Trustees, with Local Com. of Management.

ENGLAND

Main Class of Museum Exhibits.	Admission Fees.	How financed.	Total Expenditure for year 1926-7.	REMARKS.
Fine art and collection of birds.	Nil.	Endowment and rates.	£1011.	A mansion in Saltwell Park is available for museum purposes, and may be used as an extension of Shipley art gallery, or as an industrial museum. Open June to Aug., 10-7; Sept. to May, 10-6; Fri. 1-6; Sat. 10-8; Sun. 3-5. Monthly exhibitions, April to November each year.
General and local.	Nil.	Grants from school funds.	..	The museum is intended for the use of the school, but is open to the public by appointment.
Local.	Nil.	Grants from rates.	..	£50 p.a. is allocated for purchases. Open 2-5; including Sun.
Local.	6d.	Admission fees.	..	The building is the property of the Town Council, and is occupied by the society rent free. The museum contains a library of 1000 local volumes available for members of the society only. Open 10-6, daily, July and Aug.; Sept. to June, Wed. 10-1.
General and local.	Nil.	Rates about £350 p.a. (reserve fund about £200).	£350.	Open Mon., Fri., Sat. 10-1, 2-4; Tues., Thur. 10-12, 2-4; closed Wed. and Bank Holidays.
Local.	Nil.	Rates, £81 for 1927-8.	£34.	The museum is contained in the upper story of the Old Market House. Open 3-5, Wed., Sat., Sun.
General.	Nil.	From school subscriptions, £120 p.a.	£120.	The museum is open every afternoon, including Sunday.
General and local.	Nil.	Rates (£144), and subscriptions to Museum Sustentation Fund (£27).	£171.	Museum is a single room over the library. Open 9.30-12.30, 2-5, 6-8; Tues. and Fri. 9.30-12.30, 2-5.
Wordsworth relics and books.	6d.	Admission fees and sale of publications, and the Dove Cottage Fund.*	£301.*	*Receipts at Dove Cottage amounted to £543 for 1926-7, and the balance was paid to the Trustees' Capital Fund (Dove Cottage Fund), which stood at £715 in May 1927. Open 10 to dusk.

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PLACE AND NAME OF MUSEUM, AND IF WITH LIBRARY OR ART GALLERY.	Population (1921).	Date of Opening of Museum.	Curator or Secretary or Librarian in charge.	Staff.	Governing Body.
GRASSINGTON. Museum of Local Anti- quities.	567	1892	Owner and Curator : John Crowther.	Boy assistant.	Council of Anti- quarian, Histori- cal and Ramblers' Society.
GRAVESEND. The Chantry Museum.	31,171	..	Librarian and Curator : Alex. J. Philip, M.B.E., F.L.A.	..	Library Com. of Corporation, with 5 co-opted members.
GRAYS, ESSEX. Free Library.	17,359	1904	Librarian and Curator : A. E. Gower.	Library staff utilised.	Library Com. of Corporation.
GRIMSBY. Natural History Museum.	82,355	1904	Curator : A. Bullock (Asst. Master, Widringham Sec. School).	..	Grimsby Local Education Authority.
GUILDFORD. Guildford Boro' and Surrey Archaeological Society's Museum, Castle Arch.	24,926	1911	Librarian and Curator : Frederick Elsley.	Caretaker.	Joint Com. of Surrey Archæo- logical Society and Guildford Boro'.
HALIFAX. Belle Vue Museum (Central Library).	99,127	1896	Keeper : G. R. Carline.	Caretaker attendant, also em- ployed by the library.	Libraries and Museums Com. of Corporation.
Bankfield Museum.		1887	Do.	Caretaker and assist- ant to the keeper, attendant.	Do.
HAMBLE (SOUTHAMPTON). Training ship "Mercury."	..	1885	Director : Commander C. B. Fry.	Hon. Curator.	Trustees and Com. of training ship "Mercury."
HARROGATE. Public Library and Art Gallery.	38,938	1924	Librarian and Curator : G. W. Byers.	Library staff utilised.	Library and Arts Com., Harrogate Corporation.
HARROW. Harrow School, Butler Museum.	19,468	..	Hon. Curator : C. W. Carrington, D.S.O.	Assistant Curator : D. M. Reid, F.L.S.	School authori- ties.

ENGLAND

Main Class of Museum Exhibits.	Admission Fees.	How financed.	Total Expenditure for year 1926-7.	REMARKS.
Local.	6d.	Subscriptions and admission fees.	..	A small museum. Open 11-12, 3-4.
Local.	Nil.	Rates and public subscriptions.	..	The old chantry of Milton, built about 1300, will shortly be opened as a local museum and library.
Local fossils, ethnology and general.	Nil.	No separate funds, 2d. rate includes any expenditure.	Nil.	The library income (£700 p.a.) does not admit of any expenditure on museum. Open 9-9.
Local.	Nil.	Expenses met by Education Committee.	£404.	Open on application.
Local.	3d. Tues., Thurs., Fri.; other days free.	Rates, grant from society, and admission fees.	£85.	The museum contains the library of the Surrey Archaeological Society. Open Mon., Wed., Sat. 2 to dusk; Tues., Thurs., Fri. 10 to dusk; Sun., in summer, 2-5.30.
Natural history.	Nil.	Rates.	Expenditure included under library.	The keeper's salary is included under Bankfield (below), to which it may some time be possible to transfer the whole collections. Open 10 to dusk; Sun. 2.30-5.
General and local.	Nil.	Rates.	£1687, including £256 special.	The full interest and sinking fund charges (£222 and £176 respectively) are debited to the library. There is a branch library in the building. Open 10 to dusk; Sun. 2.30-5.
Ship models and sea pictures.	Nil.	By the trustees.	About £300.	Private collection of ship models belonging to the ship. Contains part of Pepys' collection of Stewart warships, Admiralty scale models, and many builders' models.
Fine art.	Nil.	Grant from rates.	Pictures, £300. Administration, £220.	A small permanent collection of paintings and drawings has been got together by gifts and purchases. Open 10-7; Sat. 10-8.
General with art.	Nil.	From school funds, no special museum grant.		Open to public two hours every afternoon, one hour on Sunday.

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PLACE AND NAME OF MUSEUM, AND IF WITH LIBRARY OR ART GALLERY.	Population (1921).	Date of Opening of Museum.	Curator or Secretary or Librarian in charge.	Staff.	Governing Body.
HARTLEPOOL. Public Library and Museum.	21,300	1922	Hon. Curator : J. G. Howston.	Caretaker of library.	Library and Mu- seum Com. of Corporation, with 2 co-opted mem- bers.
HASLEMERE. The Educational Museum.	3,865	1895	Curator : E. W. Swanton, A.L.S.	2 lady assist- ants (one honorary).	Trustees subject to control of the Charity Commis- sioners.
HASTINGS. The Brassey Institute.	66,495	1892	Librarian and Curator : W. R. Butter- field.	Asst. Lib- rarian and Curator : G. H. Cow- burn, M.A.	Museum and Lib- rary Com. of Corporation.
"Sunbeam" Museum.		..	Do.	..	Do.
The Brabazon Art Mu- seum, Sedlescombe.	546	1910	..	..	Mrs. Harvey T. B. Combe.
HAWARDEN. The Gladstone Museum, Broadlane House.	6,490	1925	J. MacCullum (Estate Agent).	Caretaker.	The Gladstone family.
HAWORTH, near KEIGHLEY. The Brontë Museum, The Old Parsonage.	6,605	1893	Librarian and Editor : J. A. Symington.	..	Council of the Brontë Society.
HEREFORD. Public Library, Museum and Art Gallery.	23,324	Museum 1874. Art Gal- lery 1912.	Librarian and Curator : F. C. Morgan.	..	Library Com. of Town Council ; Museum and Art Gallery Sub-Com. of 3 councillors and 6 co-opted members.

ENGLAND

Main Class of Museum Exhibits.	Admission Fees.	How financed.	Total Expenditure for year 1926-7.	REMARKS.
Local.	Nil.	Grant of £20 p.a. from corporation.	£20 for cases.	£55 was raised by voluntary subscriptions for the purchase of some of Fred Shields' pictures. Attendant will receive, this year, an honorarium of £5. Open Mon., Wed. and Sat. afternoons.
Space-for-time schedules of geology and human history, peasant arts collection (chiefly Northern Europe).	3d.	Subscriptions, endowments, admission fees, grant of £20 from Surrey County Council rents, etc.	About £800.	The museum contains a scientific and reference library. Open 10-1 and 2-4, winter; 10-1 and 2-5, summer; Sun. 2-4.
General and local.	Nil.	Rates.	£468.*	*This does not include rent, rates, cleaning or caretaking. The museum collections are to be removed shortly to Johns Place, which has been recently acquired by the corporation. Open 10-1 and 2.15-4.30; Wed. and Sat. 2.15-8.
Ethnological, collected by first Lady Brassey during the voyages of the "Sunbeam."	..	..	Nil.	These collections are at present stored, but the corporation are now endeavouring to find a means of exhibiting them.
Water colours. Domestic and farm appliances.	6d. (devoted to local charities).	..	..	Affiliated to the Hastings Corporation Museum. The building is a mediaeval tithe barn.
Personal relics of Mr. W. E. Gladstone.	1s.*	Privately.	..	*Proceeds go to Chester Royal Infirmary. Open 2-4, winter; 2-6, summer; closed on Thur.
Brontë relics.	3d.	Subscriptions, admission fees, etc.	£144 (1926)= (society's expenditure).	The Parsonage House at Haworth, the home of the Brontë family, was given to the society by Sir James Roberts, for a Brontë museum. Open 10-4, winter; 10-6, summer.
General and local, including Roman remains from Kerchester.	Nil.	Rates, endowment for purchase of pictures, sale of catalogues, etc.	£105.*	*These figures are for art gallery and museum, and do not include expenditure on salaries and wages, insurance, etc. Open 10 to dusk, winter; 10-7, summer.

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PLACE AND NAME OF MUSEUM, AND IF WITH LIBRARY OR ART GALLERY.	Population (1921).	Date of Opening of Museum.	Curator or Secretary or Librarian in charge.	Staff.	Governing Body.
HERTFORD. Hertford Museum.	10,712	1900. Present build- ing 1915.	Superintendent : Herbert C. And- rews, M.A. Curator : Henry Robins.	Caretaker.	Board of trus- tees.
HEYWOOD. Municipal Art Gallery and Museum.	26,693	1912	Curator : J. E. Windass (Art Master, Heywood Educa- tion Authority).	2 attend- ants.	Picture Gallery and Museum Sub- Com. of Town Council.
HORSHAM. The Museum, Selehurst.	11,413	..	Owner : W. W. Otter.	..	Owner.
Horsham Museum.		1893	Hon. Secretary : Rev. J. J. Marten.	Asst. hon. curator.	General Com. of Horsham Museum Society.
HOVE. Hove Museum and Art Gallery, Brooker Hall.	46,519	1908 1927*	Librarian and Curator : J. W. Lister.	Asst. Curator : Miss Purdie. Caretaker, cleaner.	Library and Mu- seum Com. of Corporation, with 3 co-opted mem- bers.
HUDDERSFIELD. The Tolson Memorial Mu- seum, Ravensknowle Hall.	110,102	1922	Hon. Director : T. W. Woodhead, Ph.D., M.Sc.	Curator : Charles Mosley. Attendants.	Museum Com. of Council, with 9 co-opted mem- bers.
HULL. Municipal Museum, Albion Street.	287,150	1823 1902*	Director : T. Sheppard, M.Sc., F.G.S., F.S.A. Scot.	Asst. Cura- tor, clerk, 2 attendants.	Museum Sub- Com. of Property Com. of Corpora- tion.
Hull Historical Museum, Wilberforce House.		1906	Do.	Junior clerk and attendant.	Do.
Museum of Fisheries and Shipping, Pickering Park.		1912	Do.	Attendant.	Do.
Museum of Commerce and Transport, Old Corn Ex- change.		1925	Do.	Attendant.	Do.

ENGLAND

Main Class of Museum Exhibits.	Admission Fees.	How financed.	Total Expenditure for year 1926-7.	REMARKS.
General and local.	Nil.	Endowment.	About £260.	The East Herts Archaeological Society has its headquarters at the museum, and the society's library and collections are also housed there. Open 10-1, 2-4, winter; 10-1, 2-5, summer; Wed. 10-1.
General.	Nil.	Grant from rates, £100 p.a.	£87.	The museum and art gallery are in the same building as the grammar school, school of art, and technical school. Open 10-8; Sun. 3-5.
Big game.	Nil.	Privately.	..	This is a private collection, formed by the late Sir E. G. Loder. Open on written application.
Local.	Nil.	Subscriptions, small endowment, etc.	£7.	The collections are stored in the Free Church School. Open three evenings per year.
Fine arts, useful arts, and local.	Nil.	Rates.	£770.	*Museum formerly in library, now removed to Brooker Hall. Open 10-9.
Local.	Nil.	Rates, $\frac{3}{4}$ d. in £, rents, sale of handbooks, etc.	£2518.	This museum illustrates the natural and human history of that region of South-West Yorkshire of which Huddersfield is the centre. Open 10 to dusk; Sun. 2-5.
General.	Nil.	Rates, about $\frac{3}{4}$ d. in £.	£1880.	*The natural history museum built upon the old art gallery in same building was opened in 1910. The museum was formerly in the possession of the Literary and Philosophical Society. Open 10-5; Sun. 2.30-4.30.
Local Historical Museum and Wilberforce Memorial.	Nil.	Rates.	£1091	An Elizabethan oak-panelled mansion. Birthplace of William Wilberforce. Contains slavery relics and the Wilberforce Library. Open 10-5; Sun. 2.30-4.30.
Relating to fisheries and shipping.	Nil.	Rates.	£490.	The donor, the late Christopher Pickering, has also presented land for extension purposes. Open 10.5; Sun. 2.30-4.30.
Illustrating commerce and transport.	Nil.	Various firms, assisted by the Hull Corporation.	£678.	Open 10-5; Sun. 2.30-4.30.

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PLACE AND NAME OF MUSEUM, AND IF WITH LIBRARY OR ART GALLERY.	Population (1921).	Date of Opening of Museum.	Curator or Secretary or Librarian in charge.	Staff.	Governing Body.
HULL (<i>contd.</i>)— Mortimer Museum of Pre- historic Archaeology.	287,150	..	Director : T. Sheppard, M.Sc., F.G.S., F.S.A. Scot.	Junior assistant.	Museum Sub- Com. of Property Com. of Corpora- tion.
Easington Tithe Barn.		..	Do.	..	Sub-Com. of East Riding Anti- quarian Society.
HUMSHAUGH. Chester's Museum.	487	1924	..	Custodian.	Mrs. N. G. Clayton.
HUNTINGDON. Literary and Scientific Institute.	4,194	1840	Hon. Curator : Dr. J. R. Garrood.	Resident caretaker.	The Literary and Scientific Insti- tute.
ILKLEY. Public Library and Museum.	9,105	1896	Librarian and Secretary : W. Graham, F.L.A.	3 assistants (library staff).	Library and Mu- seum Com. of Corporation.
IPSWICH. Corporation Natural History Museum.	79,383	1791* 1881†	Secretary and Curator : G. Maynard.	2 assistants, porter, carpenter.	Museum Com. of Corporation, with co-opted mem- bers.
Christchurch Mansion Museum.		1894	Do.	Attendants.	Do.
Redfern Museum, Hintle- sham Hall.		..	..	..	Sir Gerald Ryan (owner).
KEIGHLEY. Corporation Museum, Victoria Park.	41,942	1899	Curator : Rosse Butterfield.	Attendants.	Museum Com. of Corporation, with non-Corporation Advisory Com.
KENDAL. Kendal Borough Museum.	14,146	1918	Secretary : J. W. Atkinson, Borough Treas.	Caretaker.	Museum Com. of Corporation.
KESWICK. Fitz Park Museum.	4,403	1899	Curator : M. Sanderson.	Caretaker.	Fitz Park Trust of 16 trustees.

ENGLAND

Main Class of Museum Exhibits.	Admission Fees.	How financed.	Total Expenditure for year 1926-7.	REMARKS.
Prehistoric archaeology.	Nil.	Rates.	£113.	Includes contents of over 300 pre- historic burial mounds, purchased and presented to the city. Col- lections partly exhibited.
Bygones, principally farming.	..	Private subscriptions.	..	It is proposed to establish a museum of folk-lore and old-time farming exhibits in Easington Tithe Barn (c. 1500), which has been scheduled as a national monument.
Roman remains.	1s. ; Tues. and Sat. 6d. Parties 3d. a head.	Privately.	No particu- lars available.	The museum is the private property of Mrs. N. G. Clayton. Open 10 to dusk.
General.	6d.	No income for museum.	Nil.	Museum expenses are merged in institute accounts. Open 9-10.
General.*	Nil.	Rates.	£1105, for library and museum purposes.	*The committee have decided to limit the collections to local objects, and return all others to donors. Open 9.30 to dusk.
Natural history.	Nil.	Rates, on half- yearly estimate, grant from Board of Education.	£2283 (1925-6).	*Original museum. †Present building. Open 10-5.
Historical and art.	Nil.	Rates, on half- yearly estimate, Felix Cobbold Bequest Fund of £600 p.a.*	£546 (1925-6).	*Felix Cobbold Fund is used as a purchase fund for pictures and furniture. Open 10-1, 2-4, winter ; 10-1, 2-5, spring and autumn ; 10-1, 2-6, 6-8, summer.
Mediaeval arms, accoutrements, etc., objets d'art.	Nil.	Privately.	..	Open to the public by appointment.
General and local.	Nil.	Rates.	£560 (estimate for 1927-8).	Open 10-5.30 or dusk ; Aug. 10-8 ; Sun. 2-5 or dusk.
Natural history, geology, general and local.	Nil.	Rates, endow- ments, sale of catalogues, etc.	£209.	Open 10-12, 12.30-5 ; Thur. and Sat. in summer, 6-9, in addition.
Local.	6d. 5 days.	Endowments, donations, admission fees, rents, etc.	£1236* (1925-6).	*These figures include cost of main- taining whole of trust's property. Open 10 to dusk.

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PLACE AND NAME OF MUSEUM, AND IF WITH LIBRARY OR ART GALLERY.	Population (1921).	Date of Opening of Museum.	Curator or Secretary or Librarian in charge.	Staff.	Governing Body.
KETTERING. Public Library, Art Gal- lery and Museum.	29,692	1904 (lib- rary).	Hon. Curators : Miss K. E. Pierce (Librarian) and Mr. A. Wallis.	..	Library Com. of Corporation.
KIDDERMINSTER. Museum and Art Gallery.	27,122	1910	Curator : W. E. Daly (Headmaster of Art School).	Caretaker. Secretary : Mr. Perkins.	Higher Education Committee.
KING'S LYNN. The Greenland Fishery Museum.	19,968	1912	Curator : E. M. Beloe (owner).	Caretaker.	E. M. Beloe (owner).
Museum and Art Gallery.		1902	Curator : C. T. Page.	..	Museum Com. of Corporation, with co-opted members.
KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES. Public Library, Museum and Art Gallery.	39,484	1904	Librarian and Curator : H. Cross.	..	Public Library, Museum and Art Gallery Com. of Corporation.
LANCASTER. Lancaster Museum, Old Town Hall.	40,212	1923	Librarian and Curator : G. M. Bland, F.R.G.S.	..	Museum Sub- Com. of Storey Institute and Lib- rary Com. of Council, with co- opted members.
LAUNCESTON. Museum of the Launces- ton Scientific and His- torical Society.	3,981	1879	Hon. Secretary and Treasurer : O. B. Peter.	..	Committee of the society.
LEAMINGTON SPA. Public Library and Museum.	28,946	1899	Librarian and Curator : W. Ewart Owen, F.L.A.	..	Public Library and Museum Com. of Corpora- tion.
LEEDS. City Art Gallery.	458,320	1888	Director : Frank Lambert, M.A.	Secretary, 9 janitors.	Libraries and Arts Com. of City Council.

ENGLAND

Main Class of Museum Exhibits.	Admission Fees.	How financed.	Total Expenditure for year 1926-7.	REMARKS.
Local.	Nil.	Library rate.	Inseparable from library accounts.	Open 10 to dusk.
General.	Nil.	Rates.	..	The exhibits in the museum are mainly loaned. Open 10-9.
Folk museum.	6d. ; 3d. on Wed.	Privately.	£100.	The museum is housed in a 16th century house, which adjoins the "Greenland Fishery" inn. Open 10-4.
General.	Nil.	Rates, $\frac{3}{4}$ d. in £.	£353.	Open 11-4.30 ; Fri. 11-1.
Local.	Nil.	Rates.	Inseparable from library accounts.	No money is specially allocated to the museum at present, though it is proposed to set aside about £10 per annum in future for purchases. Open 11 to dusk.
Local.	Nil.	Rates, £265 p.a.* and small endowment for purchases.†	£261.	*No proportion of curator's salary is charged to this amount. †The Wm. Briggs Trust. Open 10-1, 2.15-5, Mon., Tues., Thur., Fri.; 10-1, 2.15-5, 6-8, Wed., Sat.
Local.	Nil.	Subscriptions of the society.	£9.	The society's collections have been exhibited in the two rooms over the South Gate by permission of the Town Council since 1888. Open Thur. and Sat. 2-6, summer ; 2-4, winter.
General and local.	Nil.	Grant from rates, $\frac{1}{4}$ d. in £, £200 p.a.	£200.	It is proposed to build an annexe to the public library, to serve as museum and art gallery, at a cost of £6500. The Town Council have agreed to provide half of the cost. Open 10 to dusk ; Sun. 2.30-8.
Fine and decorative art.	Nil.	Rates. Other sources, £160 (1925-6).	£5979 (1925-6).	Open 10-6 ; Wed., Sat. 10-9 ; Sun. 2.30-5.

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PLACE AND NAME OF MUSEUM, AND IF WITH LIBRARY OR ART GALLERY.	Population (1921).	Date of Opening of Museum.	Curator or Secretary or Librarian in charge.	Staff.	Governing Body.
LEEDS (<i>contd.</i>)— City Museum.	458,320	1820	Curator : H. Crowther.	Assistants : H. W. Ricketts, Miss M. Crowther.	Museum Sub- Com. of Libraries and Arts Com. of Council, with 7 members from Council of Philo- sophical Society.
LEEDS, KIRKSTALL. Kirkstall Abbey House.		1927	Curator : H. Crowther (of Leeds City Museum).	Housekeeper and porter.	Parks and Ceme- teries Com. of Corporation of Leeds.
LEEDS, TEMPLENEWSAM.		1923	Town Clerk : T. Thornton.	Caretaker.	Leeds Corpora- tion.
LEEK. The Nicholson Institute.	17,213	1884	Librarian and Curator : A. Vinen.	2 assistants in library.	Library and Mu- seum Com. of Urban Council.
LEICESTER. Museum and Art Gallery.	234,143	1849	Director : E. E. Lowe, Ph.D., B.Sc.	Sub-cura- tor, 4 assist- ants, guide- demon- strator, 2 attendants, caretaker.	Museum and Lib- raries Com. of Corporation, with 8 co-opted mem- bers.*
The Guildhall.		1926	Do.	Assistant, resident caretaker.	Museums and Libraries Com. of Corporation.
University College Museum.		..	Secretary : W. G. Gibbs.	..	College Council.
Wyggeston Grammar School for Boys.		..	G. F. Reynolds.	..	School governors.
Radcliffe College Museum.		1867	Curator : Rev. J. Cappella.	..	The college trustees.

ENGLAND

Main Class of Museum Exhibits.	Admission Fees.	How financed.	Total Expenditure for year 1926-7.	REMARKS.
Natural history, geology, ethnology, archaeology.	1d. Free on Sundays.	Rates. Income from admission fees, rents, etc., £613.	£2293.	The museum was transferred to the corporation by the Leeds Philosophical and Literary Society in 1921 for the sum of £25,000, to be paid in 25 yearly instalments. All maintenance expenses are paid by the corporation. Open 10-5, Oct., Nov., Feb., Mar.; 10-4, Dec., Jan.; 10-6, Apr.-Sept.; Sun. 2.30-4.30.
Bygones, pictures and engravings.	1d.	Rates.	£791.	The museum contains pictures and engravings formerly housed in the small museum in Kirkstall Abbey, and Yorkshire bygones from the City Museum collections. Open Apr.-Oct., 12-8; Sun., 2-5; Nov.-Mar., 12-5; Sun., 2-4.
Art and general.	6d. for adults; 3d. for children. Two free days.	Admission fees and rates.	£3128.	The building, containing arms, pictures, and artistic objects, was bought by Leeds Corporation in 1923. Open 11.30-4, winter; 11.30-7, summer; Sun. (June-Aug.), 2-5.
General.	Nil.	Rates, 2½d. in £. for institute; endowment.	Inseparable from library accounts.	The Nicholson Institute contains the library, school of art, art gallery (2 rooms), and museum (1 room). Open 10 to dusk.
General and local.	Nil.	Rates.	£5632 (1925-6).	*Though the Museum and Art Gallery Sub-Committee deals with details, the Museum and Libraries Committee is the responsible body. Open 10 to dusk; Thur. 10-9; Sun. 2-5.
Local.	Nil.	Rates.	£595 (estimate 1927-8).	The Guildhall is a 14th century building. Open 10 to dusk, winter; 10-7, summer; Thur. 10-9.
..	Nil.	College funds.	..	The museum is in a rudimentary stage. Open on application.
..	Nil.	School funds.	..	Open to the public once a term on "Open Day," and at any other time by arrangement.
Religious, ethnological, archaeological, literary and geological.	Nil.	Grants made as required by college governors.	..	Open to the public on application.

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PLACE AND NAME OF MUSEUM, AND IF WITH LIBRARY OR ART GALLERY.	Population (1921).	Date of Opening of Museum.	Curator or Secretary or Librarian in charge.	Staff.	Governing Body.
LEIGHTON BUZZARD. The Cedar's School Museum.	6,795	1922	Headmaster : F. Fairbrother.	..	School Governors.
LETCHWORTH GARDEN CITY. Letchworth Museum and Reference Library, Town Square.	5,324	1914	Hon. Secretary and Curator : W. Percival Westell, F.L.S., F.S.A.Scot.	Caretaker, also a part- time custo- dian.	Council of Letch- worth and Dis- trict Naturalists' Society.
LEWES. Sussex Archaeological So- ciety Museum, Barbican House.	10,798	1846	Hon. Secretary, Librarian and Curator : C. H. Chalmers.	Asst. lib- rarian and custodian.	Sussex Archaeo- logical Society.
LEYBURN. The Museum.	868	..	Curator : W. Horne & Sons (owners).	..	W. Horne & Sons (owners).
LICHFIELD. Library and Museum.	8,394	1859	None.	Caretaker.	Library and Mu- seum Com. of Corporation.
Dr Johnson's House.		1900	Chairman of Committee : Wm. A. Wood.	Caretaker.	Johnson House Com. of Corpora- tion.
LINCOLN. Lincoln City and County Museum.	66,020	1907	Curator : Arthur Smith, F.L.S.	Jun. assistant : T. Baker. Attendant.	Library, Museum and Art Gallery Com. of Corpora- tion.
LIVERPOOL. Free Public Museums, William Brown Street.	802,940	1851	Director : J. J. Simpson, M.A., D.Sc.	6 keepers of departments, 2 office staff, taxidermist, painter, carpenter, 17 attend- ants, 10 char- women.	Com. of City Council, with co- opted members, for libraries, art gallery, and museum.
Museum of Hygiene, Uni- versity School of Hy- giene, Mount Pleasant.		1897. Present build- ing 1919.	Hon. Curator : Prof. E. W. Hope.	Curator : E. Stamp.	Sanitary Science Instruction Com.

ENGLAND

Main Class of Museum Exhibits.	Admission Fees.	How financed.	Total Expenditure for year 1926-7.	REMARKS.
General.	Nil.	Grants as required from school funds.	..	The museum is open to the general public by application to the head-master.
Regional and general.	Free 4 days ; other days 2d., children 1d.	Subscriptions of members and donations about £110 p.a.	Always in excess of income.	The building in which the museum is housed is now owned by the U.D.C., who pay for heating, lighting, and wages. Open 2.30-4.30 ; Tues., Fri. 10.30-4.30 ; Sun. 2.30-4.30. (Oct.-Apr., four free days only.)
Local.	6d. to museum, 6d. to castle or 9d. combined.	Subscriptions and admission fees.	..	All the exhibits are in Barbican House (17th century), except a few carved stones, etc., which are in the castle. Open 10 to dusk ; Sun. 2-5 in summer.
General and clocks and watches.	Nil.	Privately, by owners.	..	A private museum ; can be seen on application.
General.	Nil.	Rates, 2½d. in £ for library and museum.	£450 (1927-8) for library and museum.	Museum is contained in a single room over the library. Open 11.30-3.30, winter ; 11-5.30, summer.
Johnson relics.	6d.	Rates and admission fees.	£139.	Dr. Johnson's house, birthplace of Dr. Johnson, also contains the Hay Hunter library of 1000 volumes and MSS. Open 9-dusk.
Local.	Nil.	Rates.	£904.	The museum is housed in a 13th century monastic building, the Grey Friary. Open 10.4 ; Wed., Sat. 10-8.
General and local.	Nil.	Rates.	£11,400 (estimate for 1927-8).	The total area of the <i>exhibition</i> galleries is over 64,000 square feet. There is also an aquarium (fresh and sea water). Open 10-5 ; summer 10-6 ; Sun. 2-6.
Housing and public health.	Nil.	Grants and fees.	Inseparable from university accounts.	Capital expenses have been partly provided by corporation. Building is vested in Finance Committee of Corporation. Open 10-5.

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PLACE AND NAME OF MUSEUM, AND IF WITH LIBRARY OR ART GALLERY.	Population (1921).	Date of Opening of Museum.	Curator or Secretary or Librarian in charge.	Staff.	Governing Body.
LIVERSEEDGE. Museum of the Spen Valley Literary and Scientific Society, Healds Hall.	14,752	1905	Hon. Secretary and Curator : A. Pickering.	..	Spen Valley Literary and Scientific Society.
LONDON. Battersea Museum and Art Gallery, Central Library, Lavender Hill.	7,476,168. 167,693 Battersea.	1927	Librarian and Curator : J. F. Hogg, F.L.A.	2 attendants.	Battersea Borough Council.
Bermondsey and Rother- hithe Public Museum (Branch Library, Lower Road).	119,455 Bermond- sey.	1905	Librarian and Curator : J. D. Stewart, F.L.A.	Library staff utilised.	Libraries Com. of Metropolitan Borough.
British Museum, Blooms- bury.		1845	Director : Sir F. G. Kenyon, G.B.E., K.C.B., F.B.A.	9 keepers of departments, secretary, 62 deputy keepers, assistant keepers and assistants, etc.	Trustees.
Natural History Museum, South Kensington. (Branch of British Museum.)		1881	Director : C. Tate Regan, F.R.S.	5 keepers of departments, assistant secretary, librarian, 41 deputy keepers, asst. keepers and assist- ants, etc.	Trustees.
Bryant and May Museum of Fire-Making Appli- ances, Fairfield Works, Bow.		1926	Secretary of the Company.	..	Messrs. Bryant and May Ltd. (owners).
Camberwell, South London Art Gallery.	267,198 Camber- well.	1898	Curator : W. B. Dalton.	..	Historic Records Com. of Borough Council.

ENGLAND

Main Class of Museum Exhibits.	Admission Fees.	How financed.	Total Expenditure for year 1926-7.	REMARKS.
General and local.	Nil.	Subscriptions, endowments, etc.	£239 (1925-6).	The museum is only open to the general public on application. There is a library of 1000 books.
Battersea and London prints and pictures. Battersea enamels; local exhibits.	Nil.	General rate.	Inseparable from library accounts.	Open 1-9; Sun. 3-9.
General and local.	Nil.	From libraries rate.	Direct expenditure, £10. (Maintenance and staff included in library accounts.)	The museum occupies the ground floor of the library, which was formerly Rotherhithe Town Hall. It is intended in future to confine exhibits to local material. Open 9-8.30.
General, except natural history.	Nil.	Government grant.	£197,197 (1925-6).	Open 10-6; Sun. 2 to dusk; summer, 2-6. Closed Good Friday and Christmas Day.
Natural history.	Nil.	Government grant.	£98,575 (1925-6).	Open 10-5, winter; 10-6, summer; Sun. 2.30-6. Closed Good Friday and Christmas Day.
Fire-making appliances.	Nil.	Expenses borne by owners.	No particulars available.	The museum is accessible without charge to scientific, archaeological, and similar societies, also to students and others interested, on application.
Fine and industrial art, and local.	Nil.	From libraries rate.	£1000 approximate.	The art gallery contains gifts from the late Mr. Passmore Edwards. Open 2-9; Sun. 3-9; closed Fri.

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PLACE AND NAME OF MUSEUM, AND IF WITH LIBRARY OR ART GALLERY.	Population (1921).	Date of Opening of Museum.	Curator or Secretary or Librarian in charge.	Staff.	Governing Body.
LONDON (<i>contd.</i>)— Carnegie House, 117 Pic- cadilly.	7,476,168	1925	Organiser : Miss M. H. Keating.	Assistant and secretary.	Central Council for Infant and Child Welfare.
Chelsea, Carlyle's House, 24 Cheyne Row, S.W. 3.	63,697 Chelsea.	1895	Secretary : Mrs. H. Jenkin- son.	Caretaker.	Com. of Manage- ment of Carlyle's House Memorial Trust.
Chelsea Old Church.		1925	..	Caretaker.	Vicar of the Parish.
Dickens House, 48 Doughty Street, W.C. 1.		1925	Hon. Secretary : A. W. Edwards.	Assistant secretary and care- taker.	Trustees.
Donaldson Museum, Royal College of Music, S.W. 7.		1894	Hon. Curator : A. F. Hill, F.S.A., Hon. R.C.M.	..	Council of Royal College of Music.
Geffrye Museum, Kings- land Road, E. 2.		1912	Curator : E. Hawking.	4 attendants.	London County Council.
Geology, Museum of Prac- tical, Jermyn Street.		1837	Director : Sir John Flett, K.B.E., D.Sc.	Curator and Librarian : W. F. P. McLintock, D.Sc. Survey staff assistants.	Com. of Privy Council for Scien- tific and Indus- trial Research.
Guildhall Museum.		1876	Librarian and Curator : J. L. Douthwaite.	Attendants.	Library Com. of Corporation of London.
Hampstead Central Lib- rary, Arkwright Road.	86,153 Hamp- stead.	1926	Librarian : W. E. Doubleday.	Library staff.	Public Libraries Com. of Hamp- stead Borough Council.

ENGLAND

Main Class of Museum Exhibits.	Admission Fees.	How financed.	Total Expenditure for year 1926-7.	REMARKS.
Hygiene in child welfare, etc.	Nil.	Grants from Joint Council, Order of St. John and British Red Cross Society.*	£310.	*Grant for exhibitions from Institute of Infant Welfare. Open 9.30-5.30; Sat. 9.30-12.30.
Carlyle relics.	6d. on Saturdays; 1s. other days.	Mainly subscriptions and admission fees; small endowment.	£348.	The Arched House, Ecclefechan (Carlyle's birthplace), also belongs to this trust. Open 10 to sunset, week days.
Local, relating to church, and curiosities.	3d.	Admission fees.	No particulars available.	The museum was started by the late vicar, Rev. W. H. Stewart, in a room in the tower of Chelsea Old Church.
Dickens relics.	1s.	Subscriptions and admission fees, etc.—Dickens House Fund.	£465.	Open 11-1 and 2-5.
Old musical instruments, etc.	Nil.	By college funds.	Nil.	The public are admitted to the museum on application during term.
Old furniture and household fittings.	Nil.	By general county rate (L.C.C.).	£2169.	Open 11-6; Sun. 2-6. Closed Mon., unless Bank Holiday.
British geology, geological maps and economic geology, and mineralogy.	Nil.	Government grant.	£68,210 for survey and museum.	The museum illustrates principally the work of the geological survey of Great Britain and industrial applications of geology. Open 10-6; Thur. and Sat. 10-9. The library is open to the public.
City of London relics.	Nil.	By Corporation of London. (Included with library.)	£15,387, library and museum, 1925-6.	The museum is contained in the same building as the library. Open 10-4, winter; 10-5, summer.
General and (chiefly) local.	Nil.	Library rate.	Expenses are merged in library accounts—say £80.	A special feature is the children's museum, in which children exhibit their own collections. Open 9-9; closed Wed. afternoon.

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PLACE AND NAME OF MUSEUM, AND IF WITH LIBRARY OR ART GALLERY.	Population (1921).	Date of Opening of Museum.	Curator or Secretary or Librarian in charge.	Staff.	Governing Body.
LONDON (<i>contd.</i>)— Hampstead, Keats's House, Wentworth Place.	7,476,168	1925	Librarian : W. E. Doubleday.	F. Edge- cumbe (Resident curator).	Public Libraries Com. of Hamp- stead Borough Council.
Home Office Industrial Museum, Horseferry Road, S.W. 1.		1927	Curator : Chief Inspector of Factories.	Engineering Inspector of Factories (part time), and me- chanic, 2 cleaner at- tendants	Home Office.
Horniman Museum and Li- brary, Forest Hill, S.E.		1890*	Curator : H. S. Harrison, D.Sc., etc.	Zoologist, librarian, assistant, and 6 attend- ants.	London County Council.
Imperial Institute, South Kensington.		1887	Director : Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. T. Furse, K.C.B. Secretary : Maj. O. J. F. Keatinge, D.S.O.	2 principals of departments, curator, 2 guide- lecturers, 35 assistants, etc.	Board of Govern- ors (President, Parliamentary Secretary to the Dept. of Over- seas Trade).
Imperial War Museum, South Kensington.		1920	Secretary and Curator : Charles Foulkes, O.B.E., F.S.A.	5 assistants, superintend- ent, foreman, 35 attendants.	Board of Trustees.
Institute of Hygiene, 28 Portland Place, W. 1.		1904	Secretary : A. Seymour Harding, F.S.S.	Curator : W. Bulk.	Council of the Institute of Hygiene.
Dr Johnson's House, Gough Square.		1914	Owner : C. Harmsworth.	Custodians : Mrs. Dyble and Mrs. Rowell.	Owner.

ENGLAND

Main Class of Museum Exhibits.	Admission Fees.	How financed.	Total Expenditure for year 1926-7.	REMARKS.
Relics of Keats and his circle. Books, MSS., letters, personal souvenirs, etc.	Nil.	Endowment fund, but the Hampstead Borough Council has undertaken to maintain it in perpetuity.	£207, plus salaries.	Wentworth Place is the house in which Keats lived from 1818. Open Mon., Wed., Sat. 10-4, winter; 10-6, summer.
Relating to methods and appliances for promoting safety, health and welfare of workers in factories.	Nil.	From Home Office and Office of Works votes.	..	Open 10-1; Sat. 2-4. Persons under 18 not admitted except in parties for instructional purposes.
Anthropology and zoology.	Nil.	By general county rate (L.C.C.).	£4215.	The building also contains library and reading-room, and students' reference library. Open 11-6 or 7, summer; 11-5.30, winter; Sun. 2-8. Closed on Tues. *Presented to L.C.C. in 1901.
Life and occupations in the Dominions and Colonies. Raw materials, manufactured articles.	Nil.	Contributions from H.M. Government, the Dominions and Colonies.	£50,000 (approx.).	Reorganised in accordance with "Imperial Institute Act," 1925. A free cinema illustrates life and occupations in the Empire. Funds for this were provided by Empire Marketing Board (£6000 and £1000 p.a. for upkeep). Open 10-5; Sun. 2.30-6.
War material, pictures, etc., relating to Great War, 1914-18.	Nil.	Government grant.	£12,618.	Open 10-6; Sun. 2.30-6.
Hygiene.	Nil.	By contributions of exhibitors and subscriptions of members.	Inseparable from general expenses of institute.	The museum is open 10-5, Sat. 10-1, for the benefit of students and the general public. Special arrangements are made for parties in the evening and on Sat. afternoon.
Johnsoniana.	6d.	By owner and by admission fees.	£250 (approx.).	The house is occasionally used for social gatherings and tea parties by special permission of the owner. Open 10.30-4.30 or 5.

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PLACE AND NAME OF MUSEUM, AND IF WITH LIBRARY OR ART GALLERY.	Population (1921).	Date of Opening of Museum.	Curator or Secretary or Librarian in charge.	Staff.	Governing Body.
LONDON (<i>contd.</i>)— Kew (Surrey) Royal Botanic Gardens, Mu- seums of Economic Botany.	7,476,168	1848 1858 1862 1910	Director : Dr. A. W. Hill, C.M.G., F.R.S.	Keeper, 2 assistants, preparer, and 8 attendants.	Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.
Leighton House, 12 Hol- land Park Road, Ken- sington, W. 14.		1926	Chief Librarian : Wm. Wadley, F.L.A. (Kensing- ton Public Library).	3 attendants.	Corporation of Kensington Pub- lic Libraries and Museum Com.
London Museum, Lancaster House.		1912	Secretary and Keeper : R. E. M. Wheeler, M.C., D.Lit., F.S.A.	Asst. Keeper and Lib- rarian : Hon. Maurice Brett, O.B.E., attendants.	Board of Trus- tees, ex-officio H.M. First Com- missioner of Works.
Parkes Museum, Royal Sanitary Institute, 90 Buckingham Palace Road, S.W. 1.		1876	Secretary and Director : E. White Wallis, O.B.E., F.S.S.	Curator : C. J. Kilgallin, attendant.	Council of Royal Sanitary Insti- tute.
Public Record Office Mu- seum, Chancery Lane.		1902	Curator : R. L. Atkinson, F.R.G.S. (for the Deputy Keeper).	2 attendants.	Public Record Office.
Royal Botanic Society's Museum, Regent's Park.		1852	Curator : J. L. North, F.R.Met.Soc.	Attendants.	Royal Botanic Society.
Royal Naval Museum, Greenwich.		1872	Curator : Lieut. G. Hunt, M.B.E., R.N. (ret.).	Carpenter, painter, attendants.	Lords Commis- sioners of the Ad- miralty.

ENGLAND

Main Class of Museum Exhibits.	Admission Fees.	How financed.	Total Expenditure for year 1926-7.	REMARKS.
Economic botany; plant pictures in North gallery.	6d. to gardens on Tues. and Fri.; 1d. other days.	Government grant and fees.	£84,546.	There are four museums here—(1) dicotyledons, (2) monocotyledons, (3) conifers, (4) forestry—all of which emphasise the economic importance of botany. Open 1-5 or sunset; Tues., Fri. 10-11.45 and 1-5 or sunset; Sun., Bank Holidays, 1-6 or sunset.
Fine art, Leighton collection.	Nil.	Fees for lettings, £221, and balance, £1062, from library rate.	Maintenance £1283, of which salaries take £308.	Open Mon., Tues., and Thur. 11-3; Wed. and Fri. 11-1; Sat. 11-5.
Relating to London and Greater London.	1s. on Tues., 6d. Wed. and Thur.	Admission fees and Government grant. No purchase fund.	£4804 (1927-8 est.).	Open, winter, 10-4, Sun. 2-4; summer, 10-6, Sun. 2-6. Assistant keeper acts as lecturer.
Hygienic and sanitary appliances.	Nil.	Supported by the institute.	..	The museum is conducted as a public demonstrating school in hygiene and public health. Open 9.30-5.30; Mon. 9.30-7.
Historical documents.	Nil.	Included in Public Record Office grant.	Inseparable from general expenses of the office.	The officer in charge and attendants (the latter take duty in rotation) are primarily engaged on other duties. Open 2-4, except Sat.
Botanical.	Thur., Sat. 6d.; other days 1s.*	Funds of the society and admission fees.	£250.	Private museum of the Royal Botanic Society, contained in a large room adjacent to the secretary's house. Open 10-5; Sat. 10-1. *Students of botany have free admission, also parties from London schools, institutes, etc.
Naval.	Nil.	Grants from navy votes. No purchase fund.	£1524.	It has been decided to establish a national naval and nautical museum at Queen's House, Greenwich, to which these collections will be transferred. Adjoining is the Painted Hall, where portraits of naval celebrities and Nelson relics may be seen. Open 10 to dusk; summer, 10-6; closed Fri.

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PLACE AND NAME OF MUSEUM, AND IF WITH LIBRARY OR ART GALLERY.	Population (1921).	Date of Opening of Museum.	Curator or Secretary or Librarian in charge.	Staff.	Governing Body.
LONDON (contd.)— Royal United Service Museum, Whitehall.	7,476,168	1831	Curator : Lt.-Col. Sir A. Leetham, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., F.S.A.	Attendants.	Council of Royal United Service Institution.
Science Museum, South Kensington.		1856	Director and Secretary : Col. Sir H. G. Lyons, D.Sc., F.R.S.	5 keepers, 12 assistants, 25 attend- ants.	Board of Edu- cation.
Sir John Soane's Museum and Library, Lincoln's Inn Fields.		1833. To pub- lic 1837.	Curator : A. T. Bolton, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.	Inspectress.	9 trustees.
Southwark, The Cuming Museum, Walworth Road, S.E. 17.	184,404 South- wark.	1906	Librarian and Curator : R. W. Mould.	Asst. curator and occa- sional ser- vices of the library staff.	Trustees, and Public Libraries and Museums Com. of Borough Council, includ- ing co-opted members.
Stepney, Whitechapel Mu- seum, 77 Whitechapel High Street, E. 1.	249,738 Stepney.	1892	Curator : Percy Horn.	Supervisor of staff : A. Cawthorne.	Libraries and Museums Com. of Stepney Borough Council.
Stepney Borough, St. George's Nature Study Museum, Cable Street.		1904	Do.	Attendant.	Do.
Tower of London, The Armouries.		..	Curator : Charles Foulkes, O.B.E., F.S.A.	Foreman, 15 cleaners.	H.M. Office of Works.
University College, Gower Street, W.C.		..	Curators : heads of de- partments.	College staff utilised.	University Col- lege.

ENGLAND

Main Class of Museum Exhibits.	Admission Fees.	How financed.	Total Expenditure for year 1926-7.	REMARKS.
Military and naval.	1s. ; 6d. on Sat. afternoon.	Admission fees.	£1500-£2000.	The institution contains a library of military and naval interest which, however, is not available to the public. Open 10-5.
Scientific.	Nil.	Government grant.	£52,456.	Open 10-6 ; Sun. 2.30-6.
Architecture, art and archaeology.	Nil.	Original endowment.	No particulars available.	The museum contains the library of Sir John Soane, 8000 books, half on architecture and half general literature, and his collection of architectural drawings, casts, original masks, etc. Open Tues., Wed., Thur., Fri., Mar.-Aug., 10.30-5 ; Thur. and Fri., winter, 10.30-4 or 5.
General. Indicative of progress of civilisation from prehistoric to present times.	Nil.	Endowment, and rates.	£290 plus value of services of library staff and of lighting, heating, cleaning, etc.	Open 12-8.30, Mon. to Fri. ; 10-8.30, Sat. ; 6-9, Sun., except Bank Holidays and Good Friday and Christmas Day.
General, mainly natural history.	Nil.	Part of library rate.	£1500 for the two institutions.	Open 12.30-7.30 ; Sun. 6-9.
Natural history, vivaria and aquaria.	Nil.	Do.	Do.	The St. George's Museum is a branch of the Whitechapel Museum. Open 12 to dusk ; Sun. 3 to dusk in summer.
Arms and armour.	6d. ; free Sat. and Bank Holidays.	Public buildings vote.	..	The collection has its origin in that formed at Greenwich by Henry VIII. Open 10-5, winter ; 10-6, summer.
See remarks.	Nil.	College funds.	Inseparable from departmental grants.	The college contains departmental museums of anatomy, zoology, botany, geology, Egyptology, Flaxman gallery of sculpture, and the Slade school of fine art. Open on application. Flaxman gallery open free daily.

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PLACE AND NAME OF MUSEUM, AND IF WITH LIBRARY OR ART GALLERY.	Population (1921).	Date of Opening of Museum.	Curator or Secretary or Librarian in charge.	Staff.	Governing Body.
LONDON (<i>contd.</i>)— Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington.	7,476,168	Found- ed in 1852.*	Director and Secretary : E. R. D. MacLagan, C.B.E., B.A., F.S.A.	Director and secretary, 5 keepers, 5 deputy keepers, 23 asst. keepers and assist- ants, etc.	Board of Edu- cation.
Bethnal Green Museum (Branch of the Victoria and Albert Museum).		1872	Residential Offi- cer in Charge : A. K. Sabin.	Assistant, technician, 3 chief at- tendants and attendants.	Board of Edu- cation.
Wallace Collection, Hert- ford Square.		1900	Keeper and Secretary : S. J. Camp, F.S.A.	2 assistants to keeper, 3 technical assistants, attendants.	9 trustees appointed by the Treasury.
Wesley's House, 47 City Road, E.C. 1.		1898	Curator : Rev. Wm. Stewart.	Warden of House Mu- seum : Rev. G. H. McNeal, M.A.	The trustees of Wesley's Chapel.
Woolwich Borough Mu- seum, Plumstead Lib- rary and Museum, 232 Plumstead High Street, S.E. 18.	140,403 Woolwich.	1919	Curator : P. C. Bursill, F.L.A.	2 assistants and a porter.	Libraries and Mu- seum Com. of Woolwich Cor- poration.
Woolwich Rotunda Mu- seum, Woolwich Com- mon.		1819	Curator : Brig.-Gen. W. Evans, C.M.G., D.S.O., late R.A.	Custodian : T. Cresswell, 2 cleaners.	Com. of the Royal Artillery Institution, for the Secretary of State for War.
LONG SUTTON , near BASINGSTOKE. Lord Wandsworth Agri- cultural College.	443	1927	Warden : W. L. Julian, M.A.	..	Board of Trustees.

ENGLAND

Main Class of Museum Exhibits.	Admission Fees.	How financed.	Total Expenditure for year 1926-7.	REMARKS.
Art applied to industry. Eleven departments and circulation department.	Nil.	Government grant.	Estimate, £135,651 for 1927-8.	*The older parts of the building were erected between 1860 and 1884. The new buildings were completed and formally opened in 1909. The nucleus of the collections of the Indian section were transferred from the India Office in 1880. Open Mon., Tues., Wed., Fri. 10-5; Thur. and Sat. 10-9; Sun. 2.30-6.
Art applied to industry, especially in relation to local industries.	Nil.	Civil Service estimates, Class IV. education.	£6525 (est. 1927-8).	The collections are specially arranged for children. Open 10-5; Mon. and Thur. 10-9; Sun. 2.30-6.30.
Fine and decorative art.	6d. on Tuesday and Friday.	Government grant.	£12,750. (1925-6).	Open 10-5; Sun. 2-5.
Wesley relics and old furniture.	6d.	Endowment and admission fees.	£218 and repairs, additions, etc., 1926.	The museum is Wesley's House adjoining the Wesley Chapel. Open 10-1, 2-4.
General, science and art. (Local and educational.)	Nil.	From library rate.	For 4 libraries and museum, £11,519. (Museum purchase fund, £167.)	Museum is contained in the large hall of the library. Open Mon., Thur. 10-6; Tues., Fri., Sat. 10-9; Wed. 10-1.
Arms and armour, artillery and native weapons.	Nil.	Army estimates.	£483.	The Rotunda is the actual tent erected in St. James's Park for the visit of allied sovereigns in 1814 and brought to its present position in 1819 to receive trophies of war, models of artillery, etc. Open 10-12.45 and 2-4, winter; 10-12.45 and 2-5, summer; Sun. 2-4, winter; 2-5, summer.
Agricultural.	Nil.	Endowments (college).	£60.	The college possesses at present only the nucleus of a museum. There are small collections illustrating economic botany, agriculture, and timbers. A machinery hall to house agricultural machinery is in course of preparation.

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PLACE AND NAME OF MUSEUM, AND IF WITH LIBRARY OR ART GALLERY.	Population (1921).	Date of Opening of Museum.	Curator or Secretary or Librarian in charge.	Staff.	Governing Body.
LOUGHBOROUGH. Public Library and Museum.	25,857	1905	Librarian : F. W. Topping.	Library staff utilised.	Library Com. of Corporation.
LOUTH. Museum of Louth Natural- ists', Antiquarian and Literary Society.	9,544	1894. Present build- ing 1910	Hon. Curator : C. S. Carter.	Caretaker.	Council of Society.
LOWESTOFT. Public Library.	44,326	1905*	Librarian : Miss K. Durrant.	..	Public Library Com. of Corpora- tion.
LUDLOW. Museum of the Ludlow Natural History Society.	5,677	1833	Hon. Curator : J. G. Lang, D.Sc.	Attendant.	Ludlow Natural History Society.
LUTON. Public Library.	57,077	1928	Hon. Curator : T. W. Bagshawe (Dunstable).	Assistant.	Library Com. of Corporation with co-opted members.
LYME REGIS. Museum of Geology and Archaeology.	2,883	1921	Hon. Curator : Dr. Wyatt Win- grave.	..	3 trustees.
MACCLESFIELD. Art Gallery and Museum, West Park.	33,846	1898	Curator : Sam. H. Moss.	Part-time attendant.	Com. of Corpora- tion, with co- opted members.
MAIDENHEAD. Public Library.	16,741	1904	Librarian and Hon. Curator : W. D. Harwood.	..	Com. of Town Council.
MAIDSTONE. Museum and Public Lib- rary and Bantiff Art Gallery, Chillington Manor House.	37,448	1858	Science Curator : H. J. Elgar. Art Curator and Librarian : A. J. Golding.	Senior as- sistant, junior assist- ant, 3 attend- ants, watchman.	Com. of Corpora- tion.

ENGLAND

Main Class of Museum Exhibits.	Admission Fees.	How financed.	Total Expenditure for year 1926-7.	REMARKS.
General.	Nil.	From library funds.	Inseparable from library accounts. Purchases, £6.	The museum is a single room in the library. Open 10 to dusk.
Local and general. Manorial rolls.	Nil.	Subscriptions, endowments, etc.	£43 (1923-4).	The corporation does not assist beyond forgoing its right to ground rent. Open Monday evenings.
Miscellaneous.	Nil.	Rates.	Inseparable from library accounts.	*Library opened in 1905. The collections consist of a few miscellaneous cases in library rooms. Open 9.30-8.30.
Local.	6d.	Endowment, subscriptions, admission fees.	About £50 p.a.	Open 10-4.
Local.	Nil.	Rates and donations.	..	The museum is temporarily housed in a room in the public library.
Local geology and archaeology.	Nil.	Privately, by Dr. Wingrave, and voluntary donations.*	£63	*There is a "Local Memorial Fund." The museum building is owned by the corporation, who maintain the structure and use part as offices. The galleries are invested in the trustees. Open 10-5, and occasionally on Sunday.
General and Egyptological.	Nil.	Endowment.*	£456 (1926 and 1927).	*Since the war the Endowment Fund has not been sufficient to meet the cost of maintenance. Open 10-4, winter; 10-7, summer.
General and local.	Nil.	Grant of £50 p.a. from Town Council.	£50 for use of room, etc.	Museum is a single room in the free library. Open 10 to dusk.
General and local.	Nil.	Rates, 2d. in £ for library, museum, and art gallery. Endowments for Bentrif art gallery and Brenchley collections.	£1732 for museum (1927).	There is a reference library of 20,000 volumes relating to Kent. Open 10 to dusk, winter; 10-7, summer; 10-9 Wed.

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PLACE AND NAME OF MUSEUM, AND IF WITH LIBRARY OR ART GALLERY.	Population (1921).	Date of Opening of Museum.	Curator or Secretary or Librarian in charge.	Staff.	Governing Body.
MALDON. Maldon Museum (Fire Station).	6,589	1922	None.	..	Com. of Town Council.
MALTON. Museum of the Malton Field Naturalists' So- ciety.	4,438	c. 1827	No curator. Colonel Diggle (Agent of the Fitzwilliam Estate).	..	The society (now practically extinct).
MALVERN. Malvern College Museum.	17,809	1868	Curator : H. Foy.	..	College.
Public Library.		1906	Librarian : J. W. Lucas.	..	Sub-Com. of Lib- rary Committee.
MANCHESTER. City Art Gallery, Mosley Street.	730,307	1827	Curator : L. Haward, M.A.	Assistant Curator : W. Batho, and staff of 21.	Art Gallery Com. of Corporation, with 7 co-opted members.
Fletcher Moss Branch Museum.		1923	Do.	Staff of 3.	Do.
Queen's Park Branch Art Gallery.		1884	Do.	Assistant Curator and staff of 9.	Do.
Heaton Park Branch Art Gallery.		1906	Do.	Staff of 8.	Do.
Platt Hall Museum, Branch Art Gallery and Museum.		1927	Do.	Assistant Curator : S. D. Cleve- land. Staff of 10.	Do.
Horsfall Art Museum, An- coats Hall Branch of City Art Gallery.		1877	Do.	Assistant Curator : Miss Hind- shaw. 4 attendants.	Do.

ENGLAND

Main Class of Museum Exhibits.	Admission Fees.	How financed.	Total Expenditure for year 1926-7.	REMARKS.
Curios and local.	Nil.	No income.	Nil.	The museum is housed in one room above the fire station, and is only open on Wednesday and Saturday 2.30-4, when members of the committee take charge.
General and local.	Nil. (Museum kept locked.)	No income.	Nil.	The society's derelict collections are housed in a room in what was the institute, and have not been touched for 20 years. Open on request.
General.	Nil.	Terminal grants.	£15.	The museum is intended for the education of "Nature Study" boys, but the collections are open to the general public by arrangement.
Local.	Nil.	Voluntary donations.	Nil.	The museum is largely supported by gifts and public appeals. Open 10-7.
Fine and decorative art.	Nil.	Rates.	£11,122 (estimate for 1926-7).	Open Wed. and Sat. 10-8, other days 10-6, Sun. 2.30-5. The Art Gallery contains an excellent tea-room.
Do.	Nil.	Do.	£701 (estimate for 1926-7).	Open 10-6, Sunday 2.30-5. These five museums are branch institutions connected with the City Art Gallery. The Horsfall Art Museum was begun as an educational adventure in a poor neighbourhood, and was amalgamated with the University Settlement in 1895. In 1917 the control of the museum was handed over to the corporation. A children's theatre is run in connection with this museum.
Do.	Nil.	Do.	£2311 (estimate for 1926-7).	
Do.	Nil.	Do.	£2003 (estimate for 1926-7).	
Fine and decorative art. Ruthersstone collection for loans.	Nil.	Do.	£5815 (estimate for 1926-7).	
Fine and decorative art. Educational.	Nil.	Do.	£1156 (estimate for 1926-7).	

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PLACE AND NAME OF MUSEUM, AND IF WITH LIBRARY OR ART GALLERY.	Population (1921).	Date of Opening of Museum.	Curator or Secretary or Librarian in charge.	Staff.	Governing Body.
MANCHESTER (<i>contd.</i>)— The Manchester (Univer- sity) Museum.	730,307	1873. Present build- ing 1888. Exten- sion 1927.	Keeper : Rev. G. H. Car- penter, D.Sc., M.R.I.A.	5 assistant keepers, 3 assistants, secretary, and 4 porters.	Univ. Council working through Com. of Manage- ment, representa- tives of Univ. City Council, learned societies, subscribers, and 2 co-opted mbrs.
The Whitworth Institute, Whitworth Park.		1889	Curator : G. P. Dudley Wallis, M.A., F.S.A.	Chief clerk, librarian- secretary, foreman and 6 attendants.	Council of the institute.
School of Art, Cavendish Street.		1887	Registrar : A. Horne.	..	School of Art Sub-Com. of Corporation.
MANSFIELD. The Bailey Museum, Leem- ing Street.	44,418	1903	Curator : W. Daws.	Assistant.	Com. of Town Council and 10 co-opted members.
MARLBOROUGH COL- LEGE. Museum of the Marl- borough College Natural History Society.	4,192	1864	Curator : L. G. Peirson.	..	School.
MELTON MOWBRAY. Bedehouse.	9,187	..	Clerk to the Trustees : C. S. Jenkins.	Caretaker.	Board of Trustees.
MIDDLESBROUGH. Dorman Memorial Museum.	131,070	1904	Curator : Frank Elgee.	Caretaker.	Public Library and Museum Com. of Corporation.
MILLOM. Public Library.	8,709	..	Clerk to Council : A. Lawrence.	..	..
MONMOUTH. The Museum.	5,269	1925	Town Clerk : A. C. Tweedy.	Custodian.	Museum Com. of Corporation (no co-opted members).

ENGLAND

Main Class of Museum Exhibits.	Admission Fees.	How financed.	Total Expenditure for year 1926-7.	REMARKS.
Natural history and archæology (especially Egyptian).	Nil.	Grant from university, and corporation, endowment, and subscription purchase fund.	£4053.	The museum contains a library of 18,000 volumes. Open 10-5, Wed. 10-8.
Fine and decorative art.	Nil.	Endowment, rents, subscriptions, grant from corporation, etc.	£2904.	The institute contains a comprehensive art library for students. Main collections: oil paintings, large and comprehensive historical collection of water-colours; German, Flemish, Italian prints, textiles, ceramics, and casts from the antique. Open 10-5, Sun. 2.30-5.
Fine and decorative art.	Nil.	..	..	Open to the public during term time. Week-days 9-5, Sat. 9-12.
General.	Nil.	Rates.	£587.	Open 9.30 to dusk.
General and local.	Nil.	Grants from school funds or Natural History Society as required.	Inseparable from college accounts.	Open Mon. and Wed. 1.15-2.15; Tues., Thur., and Sat. 5.30-6.30.
General.	3d.	Admission fees.	..	The Bedehouse is an ancient community almshouse, one room of which serves as a museum. Open on application.
General and local.	Nil.	Rates.	£768.	The museum contains a special library. Open Mon. and Wed. 11-9; Tues., Fri., and Sat. 11-5. Thur. reserved for students.
Minerals.	..	..	..	This is only a collection of minerals housed in the library.
Nelson collection.	1s.	Admission fees and New Market fund.	..	The Nelson collection is housed in a building which was formerly a gymnasium. Open winter, 10-4; summer, 10-6; Sun. 2.30-4.30. Free to residents Sun. and Thur.

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PLACE AND NAME OF MUSEUM, AND IF WITH LIBRARY OR ART GALLERY.	Population (1921).	Date of Opening of Museum.	Curator or Secretary or Librarian in charge.	Staff.	Governing Body.
MORLEY. Public Library.	23,935	1906	Librarian : E. J. Gentry.	..	Library Com. of Corporation.
NEWARK. The Municipal Museum.	16,957	1912	Curator : Arthur Smith, M.L.A.	..	Museum Com. of Corporation.
NEWBURY (BERKS). The Borough Museum.	12,290	1903	Hon. Curator : H. J. E. Peake, M.A., F.S.A.	Assistant Curator : Miss Champ- ness.	Town Council.
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE. The Keep and Black Gate Museums.	275,009	Founda- tion 1813. Keep 1848. Black Gate 1883.	Hon. Curators : Lieut.-Col. G. R. B. Spain, C.M.G., F.S.A. and T. Wake.	2 wardens (resident at the Black Gate).	Council of the Society of Anti- quaries of New- castle-upon-Tyne.
The Hancock Museum.		1829. New build- ing 1884.	Curator : T. Russell God- dard, F.L.S.	Assistant : Miss Scott.	Council of Natural History Society.
Laing Art Gallery and Museum.		1904	Curator : C. Bernard Stevenson.	4 attendants.	Laing Art Gallery Com. of City Council, with half co-opted mem- bers.
NEWPORT (MON.). Corporation Museum and Art Gallery.	92,358	1888. Enlarged 1895 and 1912.	Curator : W. A. Gunn.	2 assistants.	Museum and Art Gallery Sub-Com. of Corporation, with 11 co-opted members.
NORTHAMPTON. Central Museum.	90,895	1865	Librarian and Curator : R. W. Brown, F.L.A.	Assistant : Miss M. Woodford.	Public Libraries, Markham Mem- orial and Mu- seums Com. of Corporation.

ENGLAND

Main Class of Museum Exhibits.	Admission Fees.	How financed.	Total Expenditure for year 1926-7.	REMARKS.
Miscellaneous.	Nil.	Rates.	Inseparable from library accounts.	The museum is in one room over library. All exhibits have been presented. Open 9 to dusk.
Local.	Nil.	Rates.	£239 (estimate for 1927-8).	Collections relate largely to Newark, the Civil War, and the Roman station at Crococolana. Open Mon. and Wed. 11-1, 2-4; Tues., Thur., and Sat. 11-1, 2-4, 6-8; Fri. 11-1; Sun. 11-4.
General and local.	Nil.	Rates, $\frac{3}{4}$ d. in £.	£184 (estimate for 1927-8).	The museum is a 17th century Cloth Hall. Open 10-4 or 5.
Local.	Keep 6d., Black Gate 3d.	Subscriptions and admission fees. Receipts (1926): Keep, £193; Black Gate, £41.	Payments with wages (1926): Keep, £132; Black Gate, £164.	The museums contain prehistoric, Roman, Saxon, mediaeval and recent antiquities relating to Northumberland and Durham. The Black Gate museum contains a fine collection of Roman inscribed stones. Open 10-5, winter; 10-6, summer.
General.	6d., children 2d.	Endowment, subscriptions, admission fees, etc., grant of £5 from college and £10 from city.	£1694.	Some of the collections, notably the ethnographical, date back to 1770. Open 11 to dusk, winter; 11-6, summer; Sun. 2.30-5.30.
*Art, general and local.	Nil.	Rates, $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in £.	£4150.	*A permanent collection to illustrate the rise and progress of British water-colour painting is being formed. Open Mon., Tues., Wed., Thur. 10-6; Fri. 2-6; Sat. 10-8; Sun. 3-5.
Art, general and local.	Nil.	Rates, $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in £, rents, etc.	£1268.	Open 11-8.
Boot and shoe collections. Fine and decorative art.	Nil.	Rates, $\frac{3}{4}$ d. in £.	£1207 (includes both museums).	An advisory art committee which has co-opted members assists the main committee. Open Mon., Wed., Fri. 11-6; Thur. and Sat. 11-9.

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PLACE AND NAME OF MUSEUM, AND IF WITH LIBRARY OR ART GALLERY.	Population (1921).	Date of Opening of Museum.	Curator or Secretary or Librarian in charge.	Staff.	Governing Body.
NORTHAMPTON (<i>contd.</i>)— Abington Museum.	90,895	1894	Librarian and Curator : R. W. Brown, F.L.A.	..	Public Libraries, Markham Mem- orial and Mu- seums Com. of Corporation.
NORTHWICH. Brunner Public Library and Museum. •	18,385	1885	Librarian and Curator : Tom Yarwood.	..	Com. of 12 mem- bers of U.D.C. and 12 others.
NORWICH. Norwich Castle Museum and Art Gallery.	120,661	1894	Curator : Frank Leney.	3 assistant curators, 1 typist, 1 jan- itor, 5 attend- ants, 1 car- penter, 1 furnaceman, 2 cleaners for the three museums.	Castle Museum Com. of 10 coun- cillors, 10 co- opted members and 3 ex officio, i.e. The Lord Mayor and the 2 Members of Par- liament.
Strangers' Hall.		1923	Do.	See Castle Museum.	Do.
The Bridewell Museum of Local Industries.		1925	Do.	See Castle Museum.	Do.
NOTTINGHAM. Wollaton Hall Natural History Museum.	262,634	*1877	Curator : Prof. J. W. Carr, M.A., F.G.S., F.L.S.	Scientific assistant, taxidermist, 2 attendants, and 2 cleaners.	Museum Com. of Corporation.
Nottingham Castle Museum.		1878	Curator : G. H. Wallis.	2 assistants, foreman, and attendants.	Castle Museum and School of Art Com. of Corpora- tion.
OAKHAM (RUTLAND). Oakham School Museum.	3,327	..	Hon. Curator : W. L. Sargant.	..	School Council.

ENGLAND

Main Class of Museum Exhibits.	Admission Fees.	How financed.	Total Expenditure for year 1926-7.	REMARKS.
Period furniture and natural history.	Nil.	Rates.	£1207 (includes both museums).	The museum is in an old oak-panelled manor house. Open Mon., Wed., Thur., and Sat. 10.30-12.30 and 2-7; Sun. 2.30-4.30 and 6-7.30.
Local.	Nil.	Financed from library rate.	Inseparable from library accounts.	There is a good collection of rock salts. Open 10-8.
General and local.	Tues. and Fri. 3d.; other days free.	Rates, admission fees, etc.	£7732 (1925-6), for the three Norwich museums.	Housed in castle and old gaol. The museum was formed by a private society in 1824 and transferred to the corporation in 1894. There is a museum reference library. Open 10-5; Sun. 2.30-5.
Period furniture, etc.	Do.	Do.	See Castle Museum.	Strangers' Hall is a mediaeval mansion. Open 10-5.
Local industries.	Nil.	Do.	See Castle Museum.	The Bridewell Museum is a 14th century building. Open 10-5.
Natural history.	Nil.	Rates.	£801 (1925-6). £2895 (1926-7).†	*The collections have only recently (1926) been housed in Wollaton Hall, a fine Elizabethan mansion. †This includes extraordinary expenditure to the amount of £1850 for removal from University College. Open 1.30-3.30, winter; 1.30-4.30, Oct. and Feb.; 2.30-5.30, Mar. to Sept.; Sun. 2.30-5.30.
Fine and decorative art.	6d. on Friday (students' day); other days free.	*Rates, and admission fees.	£7108 including £605 for new installation of electric lighting in the upper galleries.	*Balance, if any, is carried over to reserve fund. Open, winter, 10 to dusk; Thur. and Sat. 10-8; Sun. 2-5. Summer, 10-8.30; Sun. 2-5.
Local natural history and archaeology.	Nil.	Grants as required.	..	Open to the public on application. The museum is supported by the Rutland Archaeological Society.

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PLACE AND NAME OF MUSEUM, AND IF WITH LIBRARY OR ART GALLERY.	Population (1921).	Date of Opening of Museum.	Curator or Secretary or Librarian in charge.	Staff.	Governing Body.
OLDHAM. Municipal Art Gallery and Museum and Public Library.	144,982	1883. Extension 1894.	Director : W. H. Berry. Deputy-Curator : F. J. Stubbs.	Attendants.	Library and Mu- seum Com. of Corporation.
OLNEY. The Cowper Museum.	2,871	1900	Curator : Thomas Wright.	Assisted by Mrs. Wright.	Board of trustees.
OSBORNE. Swiss Cottage Museum.	..	1904	Hon. Curator : F. A. Harman Oates, M.V.O., F.S.A.	Part-time caretaker.	H.M. Commis- sioners of Works.
OSPRINGE. Maison Dieu.	1,100	1925	Hon. Curator and Secretary : W. Whiting.	Assistant Curator : R. S. Giles. Caretaker.	Board of 6 trustees.
OSWESTRY. Free Public Library and Museum, The Guildhall.	9,790	*1897	Librarian : W. Kay.	..	Museum Sub- Com. of Free Library Com. of Corporation.
OXFORD. University Museum.	57,052	1860	Secretary : T. V. Barker, M.A., D.Sc.	Asst. secre- tary, porter, under porter, and 2 at- tendants.	Delegates of the University Mu- seum, appointed by the university.
The Indian Institute.		1895	Curator : Boden Professor of Sanskrit.	Porter.	Board of curators (8 members, in- cluding vice- chancellor and 2 proctors).
The Ashmolean Museum of Art and Archaeology.		1683	Keepership vacant.	..	The visitors of the Ashmolean Museum.

ENGLAND

Main Class of Museum Exhibits.	Admission Fees.	How financed.	Total Expenditure for year 1926-7.	REMARKS.
General and local.	Nil.	Rates, just over 2d. in £, for library and museum and art gallery.	£7258 (estimate for 1927-8), for library and museum and art gallery.	Open 10 to dusk.
Cowper relics and MSS.	1s.	Admission fees, rents, occasional help from Cowper Society and others.	£90 approx. (1927).	The museum contains a Cowper library of about 500 volumes. Open 10-5. In 1919 the garden adjoining, which contains Cowper's summer house, was secured.
Ethnological and historical objects collected by the children of Queen Victoria.	6d. to enter Osborne House. Children 3d.	By Government.	..	Open Mon., Wed., and Fri. from Easter Mon. until last Fri. in Sept. 11.30-5.
Roman glass and pottery and other items of local prehistoric and early historic interest.	Nil.	Subscriptions, donations, and rent of premises not yet used for museum purposes.	About £50.	The museum is housed in the Tudor portion of the Maison Dieu (Hospital of St. Mary) founded about 1230. Open Thur., Sat. aft., or by appointment.
General and local.	Nil.	No income.	Inseparable from library accounts.	*Founded by Offa Field Club; taken over by corporation in 1904. The museum consists of a few cases in the library. Open 10-7; Tues. in winter, 10-1; Thur. in summer, 10-1.
Scientific.	6d. After 2 P.M. 3d. Free Th. and Sat. after-noon.	Grant from university and admission fees.	£2100 (estimate for 1926-7).	The museum contains scientific libraries, teaching collections for advanced scientific studies, and also collections of general interest. Open 10-4.
Indian.	Nil.	University grant and grant from India Office.	£671.	Open 10-1, 5-7.
Art and archaeology.	6d. After 2 P.M. free.	Endowments, university grant, entrance fees.	£5958.	The museum contains a library of books relating to art and archaeology. Open 10-4; Sun. in term, 2-4.

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PLACE AND NAME OF MUSEUM, AND IF WITH LIBRARY OR ART GALLERY.	Population (1921).	Date of Opening of Museum.	Curator or Secretary or Librarian in charge.	Staff.	Governing Body.
OXFORD (<i>contd.</i>)— The Old Ashmolean Building.	57,052	1925	Curator and Secretary : Dr. R. T. Gun- ther.	Attendant.	Lewis Evans Committee of vice-chancellor and 4 representa- tive members.
The Pitt-Rivers Museum (University Museum).		1886	Curator : Henry Balfour, M.A.	Scientific assistant and attendant.	Delegates of the University Museum.
PADIHAM. Memorial Park Museum.	13,635	1925	J. Wrest (Council surveyor).	Park keeper and 2 attend- ants.	Com. of Urban District Council.
PENRITH. Public Library and Museum.	8,342	1882	George Wain- wright (Town Clerk).	..	Library and Mu- seum Com. of Town Council.
PENZANCE. Museum of the Royal Geo- logical Society of Corn- wall.	12,096	1865	Curator : W. P. Simmons. Hon. Secretary : E. H. Davison.	Caretaker.	Royal Geological Society of Corn- wall.
Museum of the Penzance Natural History and Antiquarian Society.		1840	Hon. Curator : Dr. J. Symons.	Caretaker (part-time).	Com. of the Society.
PETERBOROUGH. Museum of the Peterboro' Natural History, Scien- tific and Archaeological Society.	35,533	1878	Hon. Curator : J. W. Bodger.	Caretaker.	Com. of the Society.
PETERSHAM. Petersham Museum.	600	1925	Hon. Curator : Charles D. Warren.	Caretaker.	Trustees.
PICKERING. The Museum.	3,674	..	Hon. Curator : Dr. J. L. Kirk, B.A., M.B., F.S.A.	Resident caretaker.	Trustees.
PLYMOUTH. The Athenaeum.	210,036	1812	Hon. Secretaries : A. L. Strachan, F. S. Blight, and several hon. curators.	..	Council of Athenaeum.

ENGLAND

Main Class of Museum Exhibits.	Admission Fees.	How financed.	Total Expenditure for year 1926-7.	REMARKS.
Lewis Evans collection of old scientific instruments.	3d.	Grant from university of £200 (including endowment) and admission fees.	£224.	The museum contains a scientific library. Open 11-4.
Ethnological and archaeological.	Nil.	Grant from university.	About £990 (exclusive of curator's salary).	For very many years the expenses were met partly from private resources. The museum has grown up around the nucleus of the Pitt-Rivers collection. Open 10-4.
General.	Nil.	Rates.	Purchases £10, other expenses inseparable from park accounts.	Open 9-8; Sun. 10-8.
General and local.	Nil.	Rates.	£20.	The museum is housed in the library building. Open on application.
Geological.	Nil.	Endowment to pay curator.	Nil.	The museum contains a library of 5000 volumes (mainly on Cornish geology). Open 10-4, winter; 10-5, summer.
Archaeology, local.	Nil.	Subscriptions and donations.	£15.	The museum is housed in a room in the same building as the Royal Geological Society of Penzance. Open 10-6 on application.
Local.	3d.	Subscriptions, donations, endowments, admission fees, etc.	£302 (1926).	The museum contains books, pamphlets, and MSS. of local interest. Open 9-4, winter; 9-6, summer.
Local.	2d.; children 1d.	Subscriptions and admission fees.	£15.	The museum is in a single room in the Russell School. Open Sat. 2.30-4.30.
Local.	6d.	Admission fees.	No particulars available.	The museum is one room in the War Memorial Hall (the old mill at Potter Hill). Open on application.
General and local.	3d.	Subscriptions and admission fees.	£893 (approx. expenditure for last 5 years).	The museum contains a scientific library, and has a separate curator for each of the sections. Open 10-4, winter; 10-5, summer.

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PLACE AND NAME OF MUSEUM, AND IF WITH LIBRARY OR ART GALLERY.	Population (1921).	Date of Opening of Museum.	Curator or Secretary or Librarian in charge.	Staff.	Governing Body.
PLYMOUTH (<i>contd.</i>)— Municipal Museum and Art Gallery.	210,036	1898	Curator : A. J. Caddie.	Attendant in the Cot- tonian col- lection and 4 general at- tendants in museum.	Com. of Town Council, with co- opted members.
PLYMOUTH, DEVONPORT. Public Library and Mu- seum (Branch of Ply- mouth Museum).	..	1902	Curator : A. J. Caddie (Plymouth).	Attendant.	Com. of Corpora- tion.
POLPERRO. Museum and Art Gallery.	Polperro, Tolland, and Lan- sallos, about 1,100.	1926	Curator : F. T. Nettleing- hame.	Attendant (girl).	F. T. Nettleing- hame (owner).
PONTEFRACT. Pontefracr Castle Museum.	16,763	1897	Curator and groundsman : A. Firth.	..	Parks and Castle Com. of Corpora- tion.
POOLE. Borough Library and Museum.	43,661	1891	Librarian and Curator : B. C. Short.	Assistant.	Library and Mu- seum Com. of Town Council.
PORTLAND. Avice's Cottage.	17,011	..	..	..	..
PORTSMOUTH. High Street Museum (Old Guildhall).	247,343	1894	Librarian and Curator : James Hutt, M.A., F.L.A.	Attendant.	Public Libraries and Museums Com. of Corpora- tion.
Dickens' Birthplace.		1904	Do.	Assistant Curator : Mrs. Seale.	Do.
Dockyard Museum.		1906	Curator : B. Jewell.	Attendant (part-time).	The Admiralty.

ENGLAND

Main Class of Museum Exhibits.	Admission Fees.	How financed.	Total Expenditure for year 1926-7.	REMARKS.
General and local.	Nil.	Rates.	£3490 (1925-6).	There is a museum library. The Cottonian collection of early printed books, MSS., mezzotints, drawings, engravings and paintings by Sir Joshua Reynolds, now housed in the museum was handed over to the corporation several years ago. Open 11-6; Wed. and Sat. 10-8.30; Sun. 2.30-5.
General.	Nil.	Expenditure included in the amount stated (£3490) for Plymouth Museum.	See PLYMOUTH. No separate account.	It is proposed to convert this into a museum of shipbuilding, fully illustrating all that has been done in the past in Devonport Dockyards. Open 11 to dusk.
Local or Cornish.	1s., children 6d. Free to village.	Admission fees, and privately by owner.	..	The museum is the private property of F. T. Nettleinghame: contains Cornish MSS., histories, books, prints and paintings. Open 9-7.
Local.	2d.	Rates.	No separate account.	Open 9 to dusk; Sun. 1 to dusk.
General.	Nil.	Rates.	Approx. £240	The museum is contained in the upper floor of the library. Open 10-5.
..	..	Public subscriptions.	..	The cottage has been presented to the town for a local museum.
General and local.	Nil.	Rates, 1-58d. in £ for library and museum, ·05d. for museum.	£225.	Open 10-4, winter; 10-6.30, summer.
Dickensiana.	Nil.	Rates, ·04d. in £.	£169.	Open 10.30-5, winter; 10-7, summer; Sat. 10-5.
Naval relics and Fijian ethnography. Nelson relics (temporarily).	1d.	Admission fees * and sale of catalogues, etc.	Averages about £50.	*The Admiralty provide the building and allow the services (part-time) of the attendant. All the receipts, after providing for printing of catalogues, etc., are devoted to charities. Open 7-5.

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PLACE AND NAME OF MUSEUM, AND IF WITH LIBRARY OR ART GALLERY.	Population (1921).	Date of Opening of Museum.	Curator or Secretary or Librarian in charge.	Staff.	Governing Body.
PRESTON. Harris Free Library, Mu- seum and Art Gallery.	117,406	1896	Curator : S. H. Pavière.	Deputy cura- tor, typist, porter, joiner, 2 at- tendants.	Com. of Corpora- tion.
RADCLIFFE (MANCHES- TER). Public Library and Museum.	24,759	1908	Librarian and Curator : A. Clegg. Hon. Curator : T. Wilkinson.	..	Library Com. of Urban District Council, with 3 co-opted mem- bers.
RAMSGATE. Public Library and Museum.	36,560	1919	Librarian : A. R. R. Franks.	2 library assistants.	Library Com. of Corporation.
RAWTENSTALL. Museum and Art Gallery, Whitaker Park.	28,381	1907	Librarian and Curator : Hargreaves Wilkinson, F.L.A.	Caretaker.	Public Library, Art Gallery, and Museum Com. of Corporation.
READING. Public Museum and Art Gallery.	92,278	1883	Curator : W. A. Small- combe, B.Sc.	2 attendants, pupil assist- ant.	Com. of Corpora- tion.
REDHILL. Henry Brass Museum, Technical Institute.	..	1907	Secretary of Education Committee : E. H. Bourne.	Caretaker.	Education Com. of Corporation.
REDRUTH. The Robert Hunt Mem- orial Museum.	9,920	1889	Curator : E. H. Davison (Camborne School of Mines).	Caretaker of School of Art adjoining.	Camborne School of Mines.
REIGATE. Holmesdale Natural His- tory Club Museum.	28,915	1857	Hon. Secretary : Miss Doris Powell.	..	Holmesdale Natural History Club.
REPTON. Repton School Museum.	1,858	..	Curator : A. Macdonald.	..	School.

ENGLAND

Main Class of Museum Exhibits.	Admission Fees.	How financed.	Total Expenditure for year 1926-7.	REMARKS.
General.	Nil.	Rates and endowment.	Rates : museum and art gallery £1350 ; establishment, including library, £2195. Endowment : £892. Total, £4437.	Whole collections in course of re-arrangement. A room will be devoted to local history and archaeology, including history of Preston guilds, another for English water colours in chronological sequence, and a room for Lancashire artists' paintings. Open 10 to dusk.
General.	Nil.	Rates, etc., £1265 for library and museum.	Inseparable from library accounts.	Open 10 to dusk.
General.	Nil.	Rates.	£1516 for library and museum.	The museum is a single room over the library. Open 10 to dusk.
General.	Nil.	Rates.	About £150.	A large natural history collection stored away for want of cases. Open 2 to dusk.
General. Local Roman antiquities.	Nil.	Rates.	£1314.	Collection illustrative of history of Reading Abbey, including 10 large historical paintings. Special room for teaching economic botany. Open 10 to dusk ; Sun. 2.30-4.30.
General.	Nil.	..	..	Open, on application to caretaker, 10-1, 2-5. The museum is contained in a single room.
Geology and mineralogy.	Nil.	Endowment.	..	Open on application.
General and local natural history.	Nil.	Subscriptions of members.	No particulars available.	The museum contains a natural history library. Two adjoining cottages and £50 have been presented for further extension of the museum. Open to members and subscribers only.
MSS., prints, and other relics relating to Repton school and village.	Nil.	Grants from school funds.	Not ascertained.	Housed in Norman undercroft of Repton Priory. Open on application at school.

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PLACE AND NAME OF MUSEUM, AND IF WITH LIBRARY OR ART GALLERY.	Population (1921).	Date of Opening of Museum.	Curator or Secretary or Librarian in charge.	Staff.	Governing Body.
RIBCHESTER, near BLACKBURN. Ribchester Museum of Roman Antiquities.	..	1915	Hon. Secretary : R. Greenall.	Caretaker.	Com. of Manage- ment of Rib- chester Museum Trust.
RICHBOROUGH. Richborough Castle.	..	..	Nil.	Caretaker.	H.M. Office of Works.
RIPON. City Museum, Thorpe Prebend House.	8,389	1914	Town Clerk : J. H. Gough.	Caretaker.	Com. of Corpora- tion.
Wakeman's House.		1924	Do.	Do.	Do.
ROCESTER. Denstone College Museum.	1,187	1876	Curator : A. W. Huskinson, B.Sc.	..	School.
ROCHDALE. Art Gallery and Museum.	90,816	1903	Librarian and Curator : C. Stott.	..	Art Gallery and Museum Sub- Com. of Corpora- tion, with 5 co- opted members.
ROCHESTER. Eastgate House.	31,933	1903	Director : G. E. Dibley, F.G.S.	2 attendants.	Museum Com. of Corporation.
ROTHERHAM. Clifton Park Museum and Art Gallery.	68,045	1893	Hon. Curator : E. Brand, M.B.E.	Attendant (extra constable on Sundays).	Museum Com. of Council.
RUGBY. The Art Museum (Rugby School).	25,098	1878	Curator : A. K. Morgan, F.S.A., A.R.C.A. (Art Master).	..	School.
Public Library and Mu- seum, St Matthews Road.		1912	Librarian and Curator : R. Fenley.	..	Library Com. of Corporation.
SAFFRON WALDEN. The Saffron Walden Museum.	5,876	1834	Hon. Curator : G. Morris, B.Sc., F.R.A.I.	Secretary and Curator : Hubert Collar.	Trustees who ap- point Com. of Management.

ENGLAND

Main Class of Museum Exhibits.	Admission Fees.	How financed.	Total Expenditure for year 1926-7.	REMARKS.
Local Roman antiquities.	3d.	Endowment of £11, and admission fees.	£57 (1926).	The building and excavated area belong to the National Trust for Places of Historic Interest or Natural Beauty. Open Thur. and Sat. afternoons; other times on application.
Local.	6d.	..	..	Open 10-4 Oct.-Feb., Sun. 11-3; 10-6 March-May, Sun. 1-6; 10-7 June-Sept., Sun. 1-7.
Local.	2d.	Rates, £36. Admission fees, £17.	£53.	Thorpe Prebend House dates from the 15th century. Open 10-4, winter; 10-6, summer.
Bygones and period furniture.	6d.; parties 3d.	Rates, £29. Admission fees, £63.	£92.	The building was originally the official residence of the "Wake-man" (Mayor) of the city, and is furnished in 16th century style. Open 10-6.
General.	Nil.	Donations and grant from school funds.	No particulars available.	Open during term time on application.
General and local.	Nil.	Rates.	£1935 for art gallery and museum.	Open 10 to dusk; Sun. 2.30-5.
Kentish archaeology and natural history. Dickens' relics.	Nil.	Rates.	£605.	The museum contains a reference and a natural history library. Open 10-4, winter; 10-6, summer; Sun. 2-4 or 5; closed on Fri.
General and local.	Nil.	Rates, $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in £.	£604.	Open 10-6; Sun. 2-5.
General.	Nil.	Fund to be drawn upon when required.	About £10.	The museum is used mainly by the boys and masters of Rugby School, but is open to the public 10 to dusk; Sun. 11.30-1, 2-4. Visits from pupils of other schools, in charge of a teacher, are encouraged.
Local.	Nil.	Rates.	Inseparable from library accounts.	The museum is a single room over the library. Open Wed. and Sat. only. Closed in Aug.
General.	Nil.	Endowments, subscriptions, donations, etc.	£382.	There is a small museum library. Open 11 to dusk, winter; 11-6, summer.

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PLACE AND NAME OF MUSEUM, AND IF WITH LIBRARY OR ART GALLERY.	Population (1921).	Date of Opening of Museum.	Curator or Secretary or Librarian in charge.	Staff.	Governing Body.
ST ALBANS. Hertfordshire County Museum.	25,588	1893	Curator : Mrs. Bullen.	Attendant.	Executive Com. of 15 members, representative of county, city and society.
ST HELENS. The Public Museum, Victoria Park.	102,640	1892	Librarian and Curator : Alfred Lancaster, F.L.A.	Park keeper in charge.	Library and Mu- seum Com. of Corporation, with co-opted mem- bers.
ST NEOT'S. The Victoria Museum.	4,109	..	Borough Sur- veyor : W. Weymouth.	..	Urban District Council.
SALFORD. Royal Museum and Art Galleries, Peel Park.	234,045	1849	Curator : H. J. M. Maltby.	Two assistants.	Museums and Art Galleries Sub- Com. of Museums Libraries and Parks Com. of Corporation.
Buile Hill Park Natural History Museum (branch of Peel Park).		1906	Do.	Taxidermist.	Do.
SALISBURY. Salisbury, South Wilts and Blackmore Museum.	22,867	1860	Controller : Frank Stevens.	Depart- mental hon. curators.	5 trustees and 17 members, of whom 4 are mem- bers of the Town Council.
SANDGATE. Sandgate Castle Museum.	2,768	c. 1902	Curator : Miss B. Waddell. (owner).	..	Owner.
SANDOWN (I.O.W.). Free Library.	7,664	1911	Librarian and Curator : G. E. Gilchrist.	Hon. Curators : J. C. Hughes, B.A. J. F. Jackson	Library Com. of Council, with co- opted members (U.D.C.).
SANDWICH. The Guildhall Museum.	3,161	1927	Town Clerk : E. C. Byrne.	..	Town Council.
SCARBOROUGH. Philosophical and Archaeo- logical Society's Mu- seum.	46,179	1829	Hon. Secretaries : A. I. Burnley and G. B. Walsh.	Caretaker.	Council of Philo- sophical and Archaeological Society.

ENGLAND

Main Class of Museum Exhibits.	Admission Fees.	How financed.	Total Expenditure for year 1926-7.	REMARKS.
General and local.	Nil.	Endowment, subscriptions, grant of £300 from Education Committee.	£378 (1926).	The museum contains the Lewis Evans collection of books and drawings relating to Hertfordshire and the Ball collection of armour. Open 10-1 and 2-4; closed on Fri.
General.	Nil.	Grant from rates.	£117.* About £45 p.a.	The museum consists of 4 rooms and hall on ground floor of mansion; there is a reading-room for aged men on same floor, and the rest of the house is let as flats. Open 10 to dusk; Sun. 2-4. *Includes painting and decorating.
General.	Nil.	No income.	Nil.	The museum, housed in a loft at the back of the Council Offices, is in a derelict condition. Access is difficult.
General.	Nil.	Rates.	£2240 (estimate for 1927-8).	Open 10 to dusk, winter; 10-8, summer; Sun. 3-6.
Natural history.	Nil.	Rates.	£900 (estimate for 1927-8).	Do.
Local.	Nil.	Endowments £574, subscriptions £71, donations £45, specimen fund £85.	£739.	Of the expenditure £300 is devoted to educational work for the elementary schools of the city. Open 10-4, winter; 10-5, summer; closed on Fri.
General and local.	3d.	Admission fees.	About £150.	The chief exhibits are in the porter's room in Gate House. Open from Easter to Sept. 10-8; Sun. 10-9.
Local geology.	Nil.	By Isle of Wight Natural History Society. U.D.C. grants room.	Expenditure met as required.	Open 10-9.30.
General.	Nil.	Rates.	No particulars available.	The museum has only recently been started, and so far contains only a few objects. Open on application to Town Sergeant.
General and local.	6d.	Subscriptions and admission fees.	£213 (1926).	The museum contains the society's library. Open 10-6, summer; Wed., Thur., and Sat. 10-4, winter.

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PLACE AND NAME OF MUSEUM, AND IF WITH LIBRARY OR ART GALLERY.	Population (1921).	Date of Opening of Museum.	Curator or Secretary or Librarian in charge.	Staff.	Governing Body.
SCUNTHORPE (LINGS). Public Library.	27,359	1905	Curator : H. E. Dudley.	..	Library, Markets, and Museum Com. of Corpora- tion.
SELBY. The Educational Museum.	9,048	1899	None.	Caretakers (man and wife).	Urban District Council.
SHALLOWFORD. The Izaak Walton Museum.	..	1923	Hon. Secretary and Curator : P. T. Dale.	Resident caretaker.	Izaak Walton Cottage Trustees.
SHEFFIELD. Weston Park Museum.	490,639	1875	Curator : E. Howarth.	J. W. Bag- galey (Asst. Curator), 3 assistants.	Public Libraries and Museums Com. of Corpora- tion.
High Hazels (Branch) Museum.		..	Do.	Do.	Do.
Mappin Art Gallery.		1887	Do.	Do.	Mappin Art Gal- lery Com. of Cor- poration.
The University Museums.		1905	The heads of departments of zoology and botany.	..	Council of the University.
The Ruskin Museum.		1875 at Walkley, Sheffield, and 1890 Meers- brook Park, Sheffield.	Curator : Gill Parker.	Lady assist- ant, 3 attendants, temporary attendant in summer, charwoman.	Ruskin Museum Com. of Repre- sentatives of St. George's Guild, under Library and Museum Com. of Corpora- tion.
SHEPTON MALLET.	5,011	1900	Hon. Curator : Post vacant.	Caretaker.	Com. of U.D.C.
SHERBORNE. School Museum.	5,953	..	Curator : C. Palmer, B.A. (Science Master).	..	School.
SHIPLEY. The Technical School.	28,289	1887	W. P. Winter (Chief Science Master).	..	Education Com.

ENGLAND

Main Class of Museum Exhibits.	Admission Fees.	How financed.	Total Expenditure for year 1926-7.	REMARKS.
General.	Nil.	Rates.	£20 honorarium to curator.	Open 9-8.
General.	1d.	Admission fees.	..	The museum is in a neglected condition. Open 9-6.
Izaak Walton relics.	6d.	Subscriptions and admission fees.	..	The cottage was destroyed by fire in May 1927, but is now being restored.
Cutlery, metal-work and general.	Nil.	Rates.	£3000.	The museum is contiguous to the Mappin Art Gallery. Open 10 to dusk ; Sun. 2-5.
Local history, topography, and general.	Nil.	Rates.	£700.	Open 11 to dusk ; Sun. 2-5.
Fine art.	Nil.	Rates.	£2000.	Open 10 to dusk, Fri. 10-4 ; Sun. 2-5.
Zoological and botanical specimens.	None in general. In special cases fee may be required.	Grants from University Council.	..	These are primarily teaching museums, but are open to local residents by arrangement with the heads of the departments concerned.
Fine and decorative art, minerals and precious stones.	Nil.	Rates.	£1388 (estimate for 1926-7).	The collections are on a twenty years' loan to the corporation. The museum contains a library of illuminated MSS. and complete works of Ruskin. Open 10 to dusk ; Sun. 2-5 ; Fri. closed.
Local.	3d.	Rates and admission fees.	..	Open on application to caretaker.
General.	Nil.	School funds.	..	Open one hour on Sundays during term.
General.	Nil.	No income.	Nil.	The museum is open to the public when the school is open, but is mostly concerned with the exhibition of objects likely to be of use to the students.

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PLACE AND NAME OF MUSEUM, AND IF WITH LIBRARY OR ART GALLERY.	Population (1921).	Date of Opening of Museum.	Curator or Secretary or Librarian in charge.	Staff.	Governing Body.
SHOREHAM. The Marlipins.	7,272	1926	Hon. Curator : W. H. Browning.	..	Local Com. of Sussex Archaeo- logical Trust.
SHREWSBURY. Public Museum.	31,013	1885	Librarian and Curator : E. J. James.	8 hon. cura- tors, 4 lib- rary assist- ants.	Free Library Com. of Corpora- tion, with one- third co-opted members.
SIDMOUTH. Bulverton Hill.	5,669	..	Curators : Misses G. and K. Chambers.	..	Private property of Mr. David Chambers.
SKIPTON. Ermysted's Grammar School Museum.	12,013	1920	Curator : F. J. North- Duffy.	..	School.
SOUTHAMPTON, Hartley University College Departmental Museums.	160,994	..	Hon. Curators : Professors of de- partments con- cerned.	..	Council of Uni- versity College.
Tudor House Museum.		1912	Hon. Curator : R. E. Nicholas, F.L.S., F.G.S. Librarian and Secretary : A. H. Davis, F.L.A.	Custodian.	Museum Sub- Com. of Library Com. of Corpora- tion, with co- opted members.
SOUTHEND-ON-SEA. Prittlewell Priory.	106,021	1922	Librarian and Curator : W. Pollitt.	2 assistants, 2 attendants.	Public Library and Museum Com. of Corpora- tion, with co- opted members, Museum Sub- Com.
SOUTHGATE. Broomfield House.	33,612	1925	A. E. Lauder (Clerk of the Council).	Attendant.	Museum Com. of Urban District Council.
SOUTHPORT. Museum of the Church- town Botanic Gardens.	76,621	1874	Secretaries : J. Platt & Son.	Lady at- tendant.	Board of direc- tors.
Atkinson Art Gallery.		1879	Curator : H. P. Huggill, A.R.C.A., A.R.E.	Assistant, attendant, and cleaner.	Com. of Town Council, with co- opted members.

ENGLAND

Main Class of Museum Exhibits.	Admission Fees.	How financed.	Total Expenditure for year 1926-7.	REMARKS.
Local.	Nil.	Voluntary subscriptions.	£44.	The Marlipins is a mediaeval building. There are as yet only two cases of exhibits. Open 11-12.30 ; 3-4 at request.
Roman (in old school-room) ; local (in old library).	Nil.	Rates, 1½d. in £ for library and museum.	£1545 (1925-1926 for library and museum, accounts inseparable).	The public museum is at present housed in the two upper rooms of old Shrewsbury School. Open 10-1, 2 to dusk, winter ; 10-1, 2-5.30, summer.
Neolithic and Roman antiquities, etc.	..	Privately.	..	Open 10 to dusk.
General and local.	Nil.	Grant from school governors of £5 p.a.	..	The grant is made from Foundation income which is used for general educational purposes. Open 9-4.30 ; Sat. 9-12.30.
Geology and zoology, botany, etc.	Nil.	Maintained from annual grant to each department for apparatus.	No particulars available.	The departmental museums are intended for the use of students, but may be seen by special arrangement.
Local.	6d. 3 days.	Rates and admission fees.	£657.	The museum is situated within a fine old Tudor mansion built in the early 16th century. Open 10-4, winter ; 10-6, summer.
Local archaeology and natural history.	Nil.	Rates.	£1316.	Prittlewell Priory is a restored Cluniac House founded c. 1100. Open 10-4.30, winter ; 10-6, summer ; Wed. and Sat. 10-8 ; Sun. (Easter to Michaelmas) 2-6.
Local.	Nil.	Rates.	£52.	Open Tues., Thur., Sat., and Sun. 11-1, 3-5.
Botanical and general.	Admission to museum free.	Admission fees to gardens.	Included in general account.	Open 9 to dusk.
Pictures and sculptures.	Nil.	Rates.	£1300.	Open 10-7 ; Sun. 3-5.

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PLACE AND NAME OF MUSEUM, AND IF WITH LIBRARY OR ART GALLERY.	Population (1921).	Date of Opening of Museum.	Curator or Secretary or Librarian in charge.	Staff.	Governing Body.
SOUTH SHIELDS. Public Museum and Art Gallery.	116,635	1898	Librarian and Secretary : E. Bailey, F.L.A.	No special museum staff.	Library and Mu- seum Com. of Corporation, with co-opted mem- bers.
SPALDING. Museum of the Spalding Gentlemen's Society.	10,702	1710. Present build- ing 1911.*	Hon. Curator : G. W. Bailey.	Caretaker and his wife.	Spalding Gentle- men's Society.
STAFFORD. Free Library and Wragge Museum.	28,632	1914 (re- opened)	Librarian, Secretary and Curator : Thos. Jackson, F.S.Sc.	..	Library and Mu- seum Com. of Corporation, with co-opted mem- bers.
STAMFORD. Stamford School.	9,881	..	Master-in-charge : E. A. Wilson.	..	School.
STOCKPORT. Municipal Museum, Vernon Park.	123,309	1860	Acting Curator : G. F. Williams.	..	Parks, Museums and Libraries Com. of Corpora- tion.
STOKE-ON-TRENT. Corporation Museums, Hanley, Burslem, Tun- stall, Stoke, Longton.	267,611	..	Curator : H. W. Maxwell.	3 assistants.	Library and Mu- seum Com. of City Council, Art Sub-Com., with co-opted mem- bers.
Burslem Museum.		..	Do.	Caretaker.	Do.
Hanley Museum.		1890	Do.	2 assistants and care- taker.	Do.
Longton Museum.		..	Do.	Caretaker.	Do.

ENGLAND

Main Class of Museum Exhibits.	Admission Fees.	How financed.	Total Expenditure for year 1926-7.	REMARKS.
General.	Nil.	Rates, 2½d. in £ for museum and library	£312 (museum only).	The museum and art gallery are in the same building as the library. Open 10 to dusk.
Local.	Nil.	Subscriptions of members.	£167. (This is about £7 in excess of the receipts for this period.)	The museum contains the society's library. *Additional strong room, library and store room built in 1925, being the gift of the Hon. Secretary. Open on application.
General.	Nil.	Building maintained from library rate. Grant of £25 p.a. for museum.	*£105.	*This amount includes £30 for specimens, defrayed by contributions, and an honorarium of £50 awarded to curator for extra work entailed. Open 10-12.30, 2-4 ; Sat. 10-8.30.
Geological.	Nil.	Grants from school funds.	..	Open school hours during term, except Wed. and Sat.
General.	Nil.	Rates.	Particulars not available.	Open 10 to dusk ; Sun. 2-5.
Mainly Staffordshire pottery (except Hanley).	Nil.	Rates, about £2600 p.a.	£2763 (1925-6).	The five museums of the five towns are under the control of one library and museum committee and one curator. The annual income of £2600 is for all five museums. There is a project for Central Municipal Buildings at Hanley. They are all open 10 to dusk.
Art and Hulme collection of Staffordshire pottery.	..	Do.	..	The museum is in the same building as the library and technical school.
General and local. Pottery, paintings, etchings, etc. Natural history section.	..	Do.	..	The building is a converted Mechanics Institute. Headquarters of the curator.
Early Staffordshire porcelain.	..	Do.	..	The museum is a portion cut off from the library reading-room by a glass partition.

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PLACE AND NAME OF MUSEUM, AND IF WITH LIBRARY OR ART GALLERY.	Population (1921).	Date of Opening of Museum.	Curator or Secretary or Librarian in charge.	Staff.	Governing Body.
STOKE-ON-TRENT(<i>contd.</i>)— Stoke Museum.	267,611	..	Curator : H. W. Maxwell.	Caretaker.	Library and Mu- seum Com. of City Council, Art Sub-Com., with co-opted mem- bers.
Tunstall Museum.		..	Do.	Assistant, caretaker.	Do.
STOKE-ON-TRENT— ETRURIA. Wedgwood Museum.	..	..	Curator : Isaac Cooke.	..	Josiah Wedgwood & Sons, Ltd.
STONYHURST (nr. BLACK- BURN). Stonyhurst College Museum.	..	1794	Curator : T. P. Mulvany.	Nil.	School.
STRATFORD-ON-AVON. Shakespeare's Birthplace.	9,392	1847	Secretary and Librarian : F. C. Wellstood, M.A., F.S.A., F.R.Hist.S.	7 attendants, 5 office staff, garden attendant.	Trustees and Guardians of Shakespeare's Birthplace.
Anne Hathaway's Cottage.		1892	Do.	2 custodians, 4 attendants.	Do.
New Place Museum (Nash's House).		1877	Do.	Custodian, 2 attendants, 3 gardeners, garden attendant.	Do.
STREET. Street Club and Institute.	4,235	1887	Curator : Roger Clark (as hon. sec. of Club and Insti- tute).	Caretaker.	General Com. of Club and Insti- tute.

ENGLAND

Main Class of Museum Exhibits.	Admission Fees.	How financed.	Total Expenditure for year 1926-7.	REMARKS.
Staffordshire pottery, 19th century work and minerals.	..	Do.	..	The pottery collection is in the gallery of the library reading-room and small adjoining room.
Adams collection of pottery, and salt glaze pottery.	..	Do.	..	The museum is attached to a building which contains the library and a girls' school.
Wedgwood pottery and relics.	Nil.	By owners.	..	The museum is contained in two rooms in the works, and is open to the public on application.
General, including the Waterton collection, the Mivart collection of reptiles and MSS., etc.	Nil.	Working expenses defrayed by school authorities.	About £10.	Open 2.30-4 on written application.
Shakespeare relics.	1s., children half-price.*	Endowments, subscriptions, admission fees, sale of post-cards, etc.	£6634.†	*Inclusive fee for the three properties of the trust, 2s. 6d. Special reductions or free admission for school children or educational parties. †These figures are for the Birthplace, Anne Hathaway's Cottage, and New Place. Open 9-6, winter; 9-7, summer.
Period House.	1s.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Local, archaeology.	1s.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Geological.	2d. Free to school children.	..	Admission fees. Cleaning and caretaking and heating provided by Club and Institute.	The Club and Institute contains a public hall, lecture room, reading-room, two billiard rooms, gymnasium, card and chess room and a lounge, in addition to the museum. Open 9 to dusk.

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PLACE AND NAME OF MUSEUM, AND IF WITH LIBRARY OR ART GALLERY.	Population (1921).	Date of Opening of Museum.	Curator or Secretary or Librarian in charge.	Staff.	Governing Body.
STRET福德 (MANCHESTER). Longford Hall Museum.	46,535.	1914. Re- opened 1926.	Librarian and Curator : W. Threlfall.	Hon. art director, caretaker, 2 attendants.	Public Libraries and Museums Com. of U.D.C.
STROUD. The Museum, Stroud School of Science and Art.	8,561	1899	None.	..	Trustees.
SULGRAVE. Sulgrave Manor.	364	1914*	Secretary : Miss D. K. Palmer.	Caretaker.	Board of gover- nors and 3 trus- tees.
SUNDERLAND. Public Museum and Art Gallery.	159,055	1879	Director : J. A. Charlton Deas, F.R.Hist.S.	Deputy Curator : N. Sylvester, M.Sc. ; at- tendants and cleaners.	Library and Mu- seum Com. of Corporation, with co-opted mem- bers.
SWINDON. The Museum, Victoria Road.	54,920	1920	Hon. Curator : C. H. Gore, F.G.S.	Hon. Guide : J. Powell. Caretaker.	Museum Com. of Town Council, with 5 co-opted members.
TAMWORTH. The Castle Museum.	8,032	1899	Hon. Curator : W. Morton.	Custodian.	Estates Com. of Council ; no co- opted members.
TAUNTON. Somerset County Museum, Taunton Castle.	23,223	1874	Curator : H. St. George Gray.	Assistant : Mrs. Gray. Attendant.	Council of the Somersetshire Archaeological and Natural History Society.
THETFORD. The Ancient House.	4,706	1925	Hon. Curators : Rev. H. T. Green, B.A., and H. D. Hewitt.	Caretaker.	Com. of Corpora- tion, with co- opted members.

ENGLAND

Main Class of Museum Exhibits.	Admission Fees.	How financed.	Total Expenditure for year 1926-7.	REMARKS.
General and local.	Nil.	Rates.	£601.	Open 11-8 ; Sun. 2-5.
General.	Nil.	No income.	Nil.	The museum is one room in the School of Science and Art, and is in a derelict condition. Open on application.
Washington relics.	1s.	Endowments, and admission fees.	£1123.	Sulgrave Manor is the historic home of the Washingtons. Open 11-4, winter ; 11-6, summer ; closed on Sat. *Official opening, 1921.
Art. General and local.	Nil.	Rates.	£1838.	This museum has a specially prepared series of exhibits for the blind. Open 10-9.
General.	Nil.	Rates, $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in £.	£242.	The Town Council have under consideration a design for creating a Civic Centre adjoining the Town Hall, which will include a new museum. Open winter, 10 to dusk ; summer, 10-7.
General.	9d. to grounds and castle. Free to schools.	Admission fees and rates.	£937.	The collections are housed in the old Norman castle. Open 8 to dusk ; Sun. 2 to dusk.
Local.	6d. ; Sat. 3d. ; Children 3d.	Subscriptions of members and admission fees.	£908 (1926) (society and museum).	There is a library of 22,000 volumes and MSS., a large proportion having reference to Somerset. The museum is in the great hall, keep, and other rooms in castle. Lecture hall adjoining. Open 10-5.
Local natural history and archaeology.	Small fee.	Rates, and admission fees.	£29.	The museum is in an early Tudor house, presented to the corporation by the late H.H. Prince Frederick Duleep Singh. Open 10-4, winter ; 10-7, summer.

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PLACE AND NAME OF MUSEUM, AND IF WITH LIBRARY OR ART GALLERY.	Population (1921).	Date of Opening of Museum.	Curator or Secretary or Librarian in charge.	Staff.	Governing Body.
TODMORDEN. The Historical Rooms, The Mansion, Central Vale Park.	23,888	1924	H. Garratt (Town Clerk).	..	Sub-Com. of Parks Com. of Corporation, with 2 co-opted mem- bers.
TONBRIDGE. School Museum.	15,947	..	Curator : A. F. Dence.	..	School.
TORQUAY. Museum of the Torquay Natural History Society.	39,432	1874	Curator : A. Ogilvie.	Assistant, attendant, cleaner.	Torquay Natural History Society.
TOTTENHAM. Bruce Castle Museum.	146,711	*1906	Librarian and Curator : W. J. Bennett, F.L.A., F.Z.S.	Assistant Curator : C. H. Rock, B.Sc., Attendant.	Libraries and Museum Com. of Council, with 4 co-opted mem- bers.
TRING. The Rothschild Museum.	4,481	1890	Director : E. Hartert, Ph.D. Curator of Entomological Department : K. Jordon, Ph.D.	4 assistants, 2 attendants, caretaker, and taxi- dermist, secretary and librarian.	Lord Rothschild (owner).
TRURO. Cornwall County Museum and Art Gallery.	10,833	1818. New build- ing 1919.	Curator : George Penrose.	Attendant and cleaner, clerk, casual cleaner.	Council of Royal Institution of Cornwall.
TUNBRIDGE WELLS. Municipal Educational Museum, 18 Crescent Road.	35,568	1918	Hon. Curator : H. E. Turner, B.Sc., B.A.	Caretaker.	Museum Sub- Com. of Library Com. of Corpora- tion, with co- opted members.
TYLDESLEY. Public Library and Museum.	15,651	1912	Librarian : W. Eekersley.	..	Library Com. of Corporation.
UPPINGHAM. The School Museum.	2,573	..	Curator : Rev. C. C. Mount- fort.	None.	School.

ENGLAND

Main Class of Museum Exhibits.	Admission Fees.	How financed.	Total Expenditure for year 1926-7.	REMARKS.
Local.	Nil.	Rates.	£106.	The rooms are intended to be used eventually for exhibits relating only to the town and district. Open 2-5, winter; 2-5, 6-8, summer (Tues., Sat., and Sun. only).
General.	Nil.	School funds.	Inseparable from school accounts.	Open on application during term.
Local, Kent's cavern collection of prehistoric remains.	6d.	Endowments, subscriptions, admission fees, hire of lecture hall, etc.	£717.	The museum, which is being enlarged, contains the society's library of 20,000 books, many relating to Devon.
General and local. Postal relics.	Nil.	Rates, approx. $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in £ for museum.	£1000 (estimate for 1927-8).	*The museum was closed in 1916, and re-opened in 1927. The museum is in an historic house (16th century), but part is occupied by the school medical services. Open noon-8; closed Wed.
Zoological.	Nil.	By Lord Rothschild.	..	The museum contains a library of over 46,000 volumes. Open winter, Mon., Tues., and Wed. 1-4; Fri. 10-12 and 2-4; summer, Mon. and Tues. 3-6; Wed. 3-7; Fri. 10-12 and 3-6.
Fine and industrial art, antiquities, natural history and minerals.	Nil.	By Royal Institution of Cornwall, and endowments.	£1186.	The museum contains a reference library and lecture hall. Open winter, 11-4; summer, 11-5.
General and local.	Nil.	Rates.	£183.	The museum contains a small zoological and botanical library. Open 10-1 and 2-4. Closed Mon. afternoon. The museum is to be transferred to new quarters in March 1928.
General.	Nil.	From library rate.	Inseparable from library accounts.	Museum is contained in one room (and staircase and landing) of the Carnegie Library. Open 10-8; Thur. 10-12.30; Sat. 10-6.
Mainly natural history.	Nil.	Grants from school funds.	..	Open on application.

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PLACE AND NAME OF MUSEUM, AND IF WITH LIBRARY OR ART GALLERY.	Population (1921).	Date of Opening of Museum.	Curator or Secretary or Librarian in charge.	Staff.	Governing Body.
VENTNOR (I.O.W.). Museum of the Ventnor and Bonchurch Literary and Scientific Institu- tion.	5,787	1846	Librarian and Curator : A. V. Jones.	2 hon. curators.	Com. of the in- stitution.
WAKEFIELD. Museum and Art Gallery, Holmfild Park.	52,891	1923	Curator : Harold Parkin.	Temporary assistant during sum- mer months.	Museum and Art Com. of Corpora- tion, with 8 co- opted members.
WALLINGFORD. Wallingford Museum, Free Library and Literary Institute.	2,724	1916	Hon. Secretaries : R. R. Hutchinson, W. Carthew.	Caretaker.	Com. of the literary insti- tute.
WALSALL. Public Library and Art Gallery, Lichfield Street.	96,926	New library and art gallery opened 1906.	Librarian and Curator : F. S. Price.	Library staff utilised.	Com. of Town Council.
WARRINGTON. The Municipal Museum.	76,811	1848	Director : G. A. Dunlop.	Assistant : D. Ridyard. Attendants.	Museum Com. of 12 councillors and 9 townsmen.
WARWICK. Warwick Castle.	12,862	..	..	..	Earl of Warwick.
Museum of the Warwick- shire Natural History and Archaeological Society, The Square.		1836	Joint Hon. Secs. : W. H. Sheppard and Miss M. Browning.	Caretaker.	Council of the society.
WATERLOO-WITH-SEA- FORTH. The Museum.	29,626	1908	Librarian : Kate Fearnside, F.L.A.	Library staff utilised.	The Public Lib- raries and Mu- seums Com. of the Urban Dis- trict Council.
WEDNESBURY. Art Gallery and Museum.	30,390	1891	Town Clerk : W. H. Pollitt.	Caretaker.	Com. of Corpora- tion.
WELLS. The Museum, Cathedral Close.	4,372	1897	Hon. Curator : H. E. Balch, M.A., F.S.A.	Caretaker.	Wells Natural History and Archaeological Society.

ENGLAND

Main Class of Museum Exhibits.	Admission Fees.	How financed.	Total Expenditure for year 1926-7.	REMARKS.
General.	Nil.	Donations, subscriptions, lettings, etc.	£101 (1926).	Museum contains a library and reading-room and branch of Seely free library. Open 10-4.
General and local.	Nil.	Rates, and sale of programmes.	£647.	The ground floor is a fully-licensed refreshment room, the museum and art gallery being on the first floor. Open 1 to dusk.
Local antiquities and natural history.	Nil.	Subscriptions and donations.	£112. For library, literary institute and museum.	Open 9-10, 2-4, 7-9; Wed. 9-10 a.m. only.
Mainly pictures.	Nil.	Rates.	Inseparable from library accounts.	It is proposed to provide an additional room at the library for purposes of an art gallery and museum. The pictures and a few cases of exhibits are in the news room and magazine room. Open 11-9; Sun. 2-8.
General, local and art.	Nil.	Rates.	£1857.	Open 10-8.
Fine and decorative art.	2s.	..	..	This is a private museum open to the public 10-5.30.
General and local.	3d.	Admission fees and members' subscriptions.	£56.	The museum contains a library of books relating to Warwickshire and natural history. Open 11-1 and 2-4 (5 in summer).
The Echalaz collection of British birds.	Nil.	Rates, $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in £.	£321. Estimate for 1927-8, £224.	The museum is an annexe to the public library. Open Mon., Tues., Thur. 9.30 to dusk; Wed. and Sat. 9.30-8.30; Fri. 9.30-1.
General.	Nil.	Rates, $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in £.	£300 (approx.).	The collections are housed in two rooms. Open 10 to dusk.
Local.	3d. or 1d. with a free day weekly.	Admission fees, and grant of £8 p.a. from City Council.	£53.	The museum is contained in two rooms in a building in the Cathedral Close, granted free by the Dean and Chapter, pending the provision of permanent quarters. Open daily, May to Oct. 11-12.30, 2-5.30; winter, Sat. only, 2-4.

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PLACE AND NAME OF MUSEUM, AND IF WITH LIBRARY OR ART GALLERY.	Population (1921).	Date of Opening of Museum.	Curator or Secretary or Librarian in charge.	Staff.	Governing Body.
WEST BROMWICH. Oak House Municipal Museum.	73,647	1898	Curator : Miss G. Hidson.	Caretaker and wife.	Estates Com. of Corporation.
WESTERHAM. Quebec House.	3,162	..	Owner : A. O. Wolfe- Aylward.	..	Owner.
WEST HAM. The Essex Natural History Museum, Stratford.	300,860	1898	Curator : P. Thompson, F.L.S.	2 assistants for library and regional survey, boy.	Essex Field Club and Com. of Corporation.
WEST HARTLEPOOL. The Gray Art Gallery and Museum.	68,641	1920	Director : Major J. A. L. Downey, D.S.O.	..	Library and Mu- seum Com. of Corporation. No co-opted mem- bers.
WEST HOATHLY. The Priest House.	1,615	1906	None.	Resident caretaker.	Owner : J. Godwin King.
WESTON-SUPER-MARE. Public Library and Mu- seum, The Boulevard.	31,653	1901	Librarian and Asst. Curator : W. H. S. Roberts.	..	Com. of U.D.C.
WHITBY. Museum of the Whitby Literary and Philo- sophical Society.	11,139	1823	Curator : F. M. Sutcliffe.	..	Council of the society.
WHITCHURCH (SALOP). Whitchurch Museum (Free Library, News Room and Museum).	5,757	1902	Secretary of Com. : W. H. Owen.	Attendant, caretaker.	Library and Mu- seum Com. of Urban District Council, with 11 co-opted mem- bers.
WHITEHAVEN. Public Library, Catherine Street.	19,536	..	Town Clerk : T. C. Bone.	Library staff utilised.	Town Council.

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Main Class of Museum Exhibits.	Admission Fees.	How financed.	Total Expenditure for year 1926-7.	REMARKS.
Ethnological and general.	Nil.	Rates.	£179.	Caretaker paid by Estates Committee (Parks). Open 11-5, summer (Mon. till 8); 11-4, winter (Thur. 11-1).
Wolfiana and Canadian exhibits.	Nil.	Privately.	No particulars available.	Quebec House is vested in the National Trust for Places of Historic Interest, etc. Open Tues., Thur., and Sat. 10-4.
Local and teaching.	Nil.	Rates, and £50 from Essex Field Club as part of curator's salary.	£1550.	The building (the gift of the late Passmore Edwards) belongs to the corporation and is maintained by them, while the collections and library are the property of the Essex Field Club. Open 11-9; Wed. 6-9; Sun. 3-9.
General.	Nil.	Rates.	£1000.	Open 10 to dusk; Sun. 3-5.
Local.	Nil.	By Mr. Godwin King.	..	The Priest House is a late mediaeval timber house (middle 16th century). Open on application.
General and local.	Nil.	Rates, 1½d. in £ (includes library).	Inseparable from library accounts.	The museum is in three large rooms over the library. Open 2.30-5; Sat. 2.30-5 and 6-9.
General and local.	6d. to non-members.	Subscriptions and admission fees.	About £170.	The museum contains the society's library. It is proposed to build a new museum at the back of the Pannett art gallery, and to have a new governing body of 6 persons appointed by the Whitby U.D.C. and 6 members of the society. Open 10 to dusk.
General and local.	Nil.	Rates, 1d. in £ for library, news room and museum.	£10 or more when necessary (museum only).	The museum occupies a large room on the first floor of the library building. Open 10 to dusk.
General.	Nil.	Rates.	Inseparable from library accounts.	Open Mon., Fri., and Sat. 2-6.

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PLACE AND NAME OF MUSEUM, AND IF WITH LIBRARY OR ART GALLERY.	Population (1921).	Date of Opening of Museum.	Curator or Secretary or Librarian in charge.	Staff.	Governing Body.
WIMBLEDON. Museum of the John Evelyn Club.	61,418	1916	Hon. Curator : Miss M. Grant.	..	John Evelyn Club for Wimble- don.
WINCANTON. St Luke's Priory Museum.	1,976	1896	Curator : Rev. Father Superior.	..	The community.
WINCHESTER. The Museum, The Square.	23,791	1903	Hon. Curators : Mrs. E. Wilde, C. F. Fox, F.S.A.	Warden.	Museums and Library Com. of City Council.
The Westgate Tower.		1898	Do.	Warden.	Do.
The Cotton Museum, St John's Rooms.		1918	None.	Caretaker.	General Purposes Com. of City Council.
Winchester College Museum.		1897	Curator : Rev. S. A. M'Dowall (Science Master).	Attendant (part-time).	The College.
WISBECH. Wisbech Museum and Literary Institution.	11,316	1835	Librarian and Curator : L. A. Curtis Edwards, M.A., M.B.O.U.	Caretaker and cleaner.	Com. of the Wis- bech Museum and Literary Institu- tion.
WITLEY. The Hill Museum.	4,003	1913	Curator : George Talbot.	8 assistants.	J. J. Joicey (owner).

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Main Class of Museum Exhibits.	Admission Fees.	How financed.	Total Expenditure for year 1926-7.	REMARKS.
Local.	Nil.	Appropriation as available from subscriptions to John Evelyn Club, which amount to about £87 p.a.	In 1926 for museum and lectures, £47; rent, £25.	The museum is housed in a large room, used also as a lecture room, over the village club. The John Evelyn Club rents the room, and pays for cleaning, etc. Open Sat. 3-6; other times by application.
Miscellaneous.	Nil.	If necessary, from community funds.	None for last 5 years.	The museum is open to the public free on application, but ladies are not admitted. The Carmelite Monastery of St. Luke's is in the nature of a private house.
General and local. Geology of Hants and I.O.W. Pre-historic implements found in county.	Nil.	Rates, $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in £ (for Westgate Tower also).	£425 p.a. (for Westgate Tower also).	Open Nov.-Feb., 10-1, 2-4; May-Aug., 10-1, 2-6; other months, 10-1, 2-5.
Arms, armour, and city relics, standard weights and measures.	Nil.	Rates, $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in £ (for museum, the Square, also).	£425 (for museum, the Square, also).	The museum is housed in the upper room of the Westgate Tower. Opening hours as above.
Natural history.	2d. M. W. Fr.; 1d. for children. Other days free.	Admission fees, and grants from general funds of the city.	£210.	The ground floor is occupied by a waiting-room for the omnibuses. Open 10-1, 2-5.
General and local, natural history, classical archaeology, art.	Nil.	Annual grant from college funds.	£10 p.a. plus additional grants as occasion requires.	The college museum is only accessible to boys, masters, and their friends; week-days out of school hours; Sun. 11-1, 2-4.
General.	Nil.	Endowments, subscriptions, donations, etc.	£310.	The institution contains a reference library. The institution was made an educational charity and dedicated to the public as a free reference library and museum in 1925. Open, winter, 10-1 and 2-4; summer, 10-1 and 2-5; Wed. 10-1.
Lepidoptera.	Nil.	Privately.	..	This research museum is private, and the collections will pass to the British Museum on the death of the owner. Open to students on application.

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PLACE AND NAME OF MUSEUM, AND IF WITH LIBRARY OR ART GALLERY.	Population (1921).	Date of Opening of Museum.	Curator or Secretary or Librarian in charge.	Staff.	Governing Body.
WOLVERHAMPTON. Municipal Art Gallery and Museum.	102,373	1884	Curator : A. A. Cooper, A.S.A.M. (Princi- pal of Art School).	Clerk, 2 attendants.	Art Gallery and Public Library Com. of Corpora- tion. 7 co-opted members.
WORCESTER. Royal Worcester Porce- lain Works' Museum.	48,833	..	None.	Caretaker.	Worcester Porce- lain Works.
Hastings Museum, Victoria Institute.		1833. Art Gallery 1896.	Curator : W. J. Else.	Attendants.	Library and Mu- seum Com. of Council, with co- opted members.
WORKSOP. Worksop College.	20,387	1895	Curator : R. Wearing King.	..	School governors.
WORTHING. Museum and Art Gallery.	35,215	1908	Librarian and Curator : Marian Frost, F.L.A.	6 assistants for library.	Museum and Art Gallery Com. of Corporation, with 4 co-opted mem- bers.
WROXETER. Uriconium Museum.	..	..	Curator : F. Jackson.	..	Shropshire Archaeological Society.
YARMOUTH. Museum, Tolhouse Hall.	60,710	1889	Curator : Wm. Carter.	Library staff assistants.	Com. of Town Council, with 13 co-opted mem- bers.
YEovil. The Wyndham Museum.	14,994	1923. New build- ing 1928.	Hon. Curator : W. R. E. Mitchel- more.	..	Museum Sub- Com. of Library Com. of Corpora- tion, with Ad- visory Com. of co-opted mem- bers.
YORK. Corporation Art Gallery.	84,039	1879	Curator : G. Kirby, O.B.E.	Attendant.	Higher Educa- tion Com. of Corporation.

ENGLAND

Main Class of Museum Exhibits.	Admission Fees.	How financed.	Total Expenditure for year 1926-7.	REMARKS.
Art and industrial art. General and local.	Nil.	Rates. No purchase fund.	£1332.	The curator is also principal of the art school. Open, winter, 10-4; summer, 10-5; Mon. also, 7-9; Sun., winter, 2-4; summer, 2-5.
Worcester porcelain.	Nil.	Maintained by firm.	..	The exhibits were collected by Mr. Dyson Perrin and are on loan to the firm. Open on application.
Fine art. General and local.	Nil.	Rates and endowments.	..	The Victoria Institute also contains the corporation art gallery, and a scientific library. Open 10 to dusk.
General.	Nil.	Grants from school funds.	No record has been kept.	The exhibits are gifts from boys, old boys, and friends. They are in six cases in the cloisters. Open during term on application.
General and local.	Nil.	Rates.	£700.	The museum and art gallery are in the library building. Open 10-8.
Roman relics.	1s.	Grants from society and admission fees.	Particulars not available.	Although the objects found in the Roman excavations conducted by the Birmingham Archaeological Society are going to Shrewsbury Museum, it is hoped to maintain a permanent museum at Uriconium.
General and local.	3d. to dungeon.	Rates and admission fees to dungeon. Total about £270.	£342.	The museum and picture gallery are housed in the old Tolbooth (which has underground dungeons), to which a large hall was added in 1893 to house Lord Hastings' collection of birds. Open 10 to dusk.
General and local.	Nil.	Rates.	£50.	The museum is to be transferred to the new corporation buildings which are in course of erection, and the collections are not at present accessible to the public.
Art and fine art.	Nil.	Rates, rent of hall, etc.	..	Open 10-5; Sun. 2.30-4.30.

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PLACE AND NAME OF MUSEUM, AND IF WITH LIBRARY OR ART GALLERY.	Population (1921).	Date of Opening of Museum.	Curator or Secretary or Librarian in charge.	Staff.	Governing Body.
YORK (contd.)— Railway Museum.	84,039	..	Curator and Secretary : E. M. Bywell.	..	L.N.E.R.
The Yorkshire Museum.		1829	Keeper : W. E. Collinge, D.Sc., M.Sc., etc.	Sub-curator, 3 assistants, and 9 hon. curators, 2 attendants, clerk, 2 cleaners.	Council of the Yorkshire Philo- sophical Society.

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ABERYSTWYTH. University College of Wales, Arts and Crafts Gallery.	11,220	1921	Curator : D. R. Jones, M.A. (Wales), A.R.C.A., A.M.C.	..	Council of the University Col- lege of Wales.
University College of Wales, Geography and Anthropology Depart- ment, Wave Crest.		1876	Curator : Professor of An- thropology and Geography.	Lecturer and asst. lecturer, attendant.	Do.
University College of Wales, Departmental Museums.		1876	Curators : Departmental professors.	..	Do.
BANGOR. University College of North Wales, Depart- mental Museums.	11,032	1926	Curators : Heads of departments.	..	Council of the University Col- lege of North Wales.
University College of North Wales, Welsh Museum.		..	Curator : R. S. Roberts.	..	Do.

ENGLAND

Main Class of Museum Exhibits.	Admission Fees.	How financed.	Total Expenditure for year 1926-7.	REMARKS.
Railways, MSS., prints, relics, engines, etc. Stephenson letters.	Nil.	By the company.	Particulars not available.	This museum is situated in the general manager's office of the L.N.E.R., and in a building which contains the larger exhibits. Open on application.
General and local (chiefly Yorkshire); architecture.	1s. to grounds and to museum buildings.	Endowments, subscriptions, admission fees. Total about £4500 p.a.	£4619 (1926).	The society owns extensive grounds which include part of the old Roman wall, the multangular tower, the ruins of St. Leonards Hospital and St. Mary's Abbey. The museum of mediaeval architecture is rich in Anglo-Saxon, Norman, and transitional remains. Open 9-5.

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Welsh arts and crafts.	Nil.	Endowment, £250 p.a.	£250 (spent mostly on purchases).	Open 10-5.
Geographical and anthropological, general and local.	Nil.	Funds of the University College.	Inseparable from departmental accounts.	University museum open to the public, 9 to dusk.
(1) Botany. (2) Zoology. (3) Geology.	Nil.	Do.	Do.	Departmental collections, accessible to the public at any time.
(1) Zoology. (2) Botany. (3) Herbarium. (4) Agriculture and geology. (5) Archaeology and bygonies.	Nil.	Funds of the University College.	£93.	Teaching museums of the University College. The agricultural and geological museum is organised by the Department of Geology and includes old agricultural implements. Open 10-12, 2-4; Sat. 10-12.
Local (Welsh).	Nil.	Do.	£40.	University museum accessible to the public on application to the curator or the museum secretary.

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PLACE AND NAME OF MUSEUM, AND IF WITH LIBRARY OR ART GALLERY.	Population (1921).	Date of Opening of Museum.	Curator or Secretary or Librarian in charge.	Staff.	Governing Body.
BANGOR (<i>contd.</i>)— Captain Jones's Museum and Free Library.	11,032	1907	Librarian and Curator : Griffith Roberts.	..	Museum, Library and General Pur- poses Com. of Corporation ; no co-opted mem- bers.
BARRY. Barry Library Japanese Museum.	38,945	..	Librarian : John Roch.	..	Library Sub- Com. of Cor- poration.
BRECON. County Museum.	5,649	1928	Curator : P. J. Mountney.	..	Trustees (local gentlemen), with Executive Com.
CAERNARVON. Free Library and Museum.	8,301	*1850	Librarian : J. T. Jones.	..	Library Com. of Corporation.
CARDIFF. National Museum of Wales.	Cardiff, 200,184. Wales, 2,206,712.	1907	Director : C. Fox, Ph.D., F.S.A.	5 keepers, 6 assistants, librarian, secretary, etc.	Court of Govern- ors and Council of National Museum.
CARMARTHEN. Carmarthenshire Anti- quarian Society's Mu- seum, 5 Quay Street.	10,221	1905	Hon. Director : E. V. Collier, M.S.A. Hon. Secretary : G. E. Evans.	..	Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society.
CONWAY. Library and Museum.	6,506	..	Town Clerk : H. Parry.	..	Town Council.
LLANDUDNO. Rapallo House Museum and Art Gallery.	19,290	1927	Curator : Miss E. E. Davis.	..	Trustees.
LLANGOLLEN. Old Maids Cottage, "Plas Newydd."	3,679	After 1870.	Curator : J. Mossop.	Caretaker.	Lord Tankerville (owner).

WALES

Main Class of Museum Exhibits.	Admission Fees.	How financed.	Total Expenditure for year 1926-7.	REMARKS.
Miscellaneous.	Nil.	Rates, $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in £, £90 p.a.	£90 (library and museum).	Open 9-1, 2 to dusk.
Japanese collection.	Nil.	Expenses borne by the corporation.	Nil.	The museum is in one room in the library. It is proposed, when possible, to remove the Japanese collection in order to form a museum of purely local interest. Open Wed. and Sat. 3-5; Thur. 7-9.
Brecknockshire antiquities and natural history.	Not yet fixed, but may be 3d. or 6d.	Voluntary subscriptions.	..	The old Glamorgan Street Chapel has been rented and will be opened as a county museum in March 1928.
Local (Roman), some ethnology.	Nil.	Rates, $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in £.	Inseparable from library accounts.	*Taken over by corporation in 1911. The museum is housed in the reference library room. Open 10-8; Wed. 10-12 noon.
Welsh and general.	Free on week-days; 3d. on Sundays.	Grant from Treasury, $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in £ rate from city, etc.	£20,402.	The National Museum of Wales was founded by Royal Charter in 1907, and the new building was formally opened in April 1927.
West Wales, archaeological.	6d.	Subscriptions and admission fees.	£327.	The museum contains the society's library of 2000 archaeological works. Open 10-1, 2-5.
General.	Nil.	Rates.	..	This is but a small collection of birds, curios, etc., in the library. The Royal Academy of Art, situate at "Plas Mawr," High Street, is an old historical mansion which has art exhibitions.
Objets de vertu, pictures, etc.	Nil.	Endowments.	No particulars available.	Open 10-7, May-Aug.; 10-4, Sept.-April. Not open to children under 16.
Carvings, furniture and stained glass. Relics of the "Ladies of Llangollen."	1s.	Admission fees mainly.	Upkeep of house and grounds, about £400.	The building and some of the contents are at present for sale. Open 10-12.30; 2 to dusk.

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PLACE AND NAME OF MUSEUM, AND IF WITH LIBRARY OR ART GALLERY.	Population (1921).	Date of Opening of Museum.	Curator or Secretary or Librarian in charge.	Staff.	Governing Body.
MERTHYR TYDFIL. Cyfarthfa Castle Art Gal- lery and Museum.	80,161	1909	Curator : C. H. C. Holder.	2 attendants and cleaner.	Museum Com. of Corporation.
NEWPORT CASTLE (PEM- BROKE).	..	..	..	..	..
PENARTH. The Turner House (Branch of the National Museum of Wales).	17,097	1888*	Curator : C. Fox, Ph.D., F.S.A. (Director of. Nat. Museum of Wales).	Resident custodian.	The National Museum of Wales.
PONTYPRIDD, Public Library and Museum.	47,171	1887	Librarian and Curator : Post vacant.	Library staff utilised.	Pontypridd U.D.C.
ST ASAPH. The Cathedral Museum.	..	About 1910.	Curator : Rev. Chancellor J. Fisher, D. Litt., F.S.A., (Librarian of the Cathedral Lib- rary).	..	Dean and Chapter.
ST DAVID'S. St David's Museum.	..	1922	Hon. Curator : H. G. Owen.	Caretaker.	Museum Com.
SWANSEA. Royal Institution of South Wales.	157,554	1835	Director and Secretary : W. H. Jones, F.R.G.S.	Hon. curator for each section.	Council of Royal Institution of South Wales.
Glyn Vivian Art Gallery.		1911	Director : W. G. Murray, A.R.C.A.	..	Com. of Corpora- tion.
Deffett Francis Art Gal- lery (Free Library).		1891	Do.	..	Do.
TENBY. Tenby Local Museum.	4,368	1878	Hon. Secretary and Treasurer : J. E. Arnett.	Custodian.	Citizens' Com. of 16, who act as trustees.

WALES

Main Class of Museum Exhibits.	Admission Fees.	How financed.	Total Expenditure for year 1926-7.	REMARKS.
General.	Free, except at holiday periods.	Rates.	£857.	Admission Bank Holidays (Mon. and Tues.), 3d. per head. Open 11-5, winter; 11-6, Nov. and April; 11-7 summer. Sun. 2-5.
..	..	..	..	Newport Castle has been acquired by Newport Museum Committee, and it is intended to establish a museum there.
Fine art, English water-colour painting.	Nil.	From funds of National Museum of Wales.	£150.	*Taken over by the National Museum of Wales in 1921. Open 1.30-5; Sun. 2-5.
General and local.	Nil.	Rates.	Inseparable from library accounts.	The museum is a single room in the public library. Open 9 a.m.-10 p.m.
Flint and bronze implements; Roman domestic utensils; mediaeval objects, etc.	Nil.	Donations.	..	Annexed to, and housed within, the Chapter Library. Open 8-6, Sundays included.
Local.	Nil.	Collecting box, proceeds of concerts, etc.	£25.	Open 10-6.
Mainly local.	Adults 3d. Children 2d.	Funds of Royal Institution.	£43 (museum repairs only).	The institution contains the society's library of 60,000 volumes. Open 9-7; Sat. 9-8.
Fine and decorative art.	Nil.	Rates.	£1206.	Open Mon., Tues., Wed., and Fri. 10 to dusk, and on Thur. and Sat. 10-9.
Fine art.	Nil.	Rates.	£455.	The art gallery and art school occupy the upper stories of the free library. Open as above.
Local.	6d.; children 3d. Schools free.	Subscriptions and admission fees.	£130 (1927).	The building is within the old castle walls, and is the property of the corporation.

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PLACE AND NAME OF MUSEUM, AND IF WITH LIBRARY OR ART GALLERY.	Population (1921).	Date of Opening of Museum.	Curator or Secretary or Librarian in charge.	Staff.	Governing Body.
WELSHPOOL. The Powysland Museum.	5,677	1873 1887*	Curator : T. S. Jones, M.A.	Sub-Curator : R. Owen. Caretaker.	Free Library Com. of Corpora- tion, with repre- sentatives of Powysland Club.
WREXHAM. Wrexham Borough Mu- seum, Public Library.	18,703	1924	Secretary to Committee : J. R. Hughes.	Part-time attendant.	Library Com. of Corporation, with co-opted mem- bers.

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ABERDEEN. University Zoological Museum, Marischal College.	158,969	..	Curator : Prof. Arthur J. Thomson, LL.D., M.A.	..	University Court, Museum Com. of 3 members ap- pointed by Uni- versity Court and 6 by Senatus.
University Anthropologi- cal Museum, Marischal College.		1907	Curator : Prof. R. W. Reid, M.D., LL.D., F.R.C.S.	..	Do.
University Museums of Anatomy, Botany, For- ensic Medicine, Materia Medica, Midwifery, Pathology, Surgery, Geology, Bacteriology, Agriculture, Education.		..	Curators : Departmental professors.	..	Do.
Art Gallery and Industrial Museum.		1919. Art Gallery founded 1884.	Director : H. Townend.	..	Art Gallery Com. of Town Council.

WALES

Main Class of Museum Exhibits.	Admission Fees.	How financed.	Total Expenditure for year 1926-7.	REMARKS.
Local antiques, shells and fossil collections.	Nil.	Rates.	..	The museum is in two rooms adjacent to the library. *Handed over to town in 1887.
Local.	Nil.	Grant from library rate, £52 p.a., and donations.	£72.	The museum is a single room in the Carnegie Library. Open 4-7.

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Natural history.	Nil.	Grants. (See REMARKS below.)	..	Open 10-12.30, 2-4, except Sat. afternoon in winter.
Ethnological, anthropological and archaeological.	Nil.	Do.	..	There is a museum library of classic archaeology. Open as above.
Departmental.	Nil.	Do.	..	<div> Open as above. All these are university departmental museums mainly intended for students, but visitors are admitted on application to the officials of the department. With the exception of the Wilson collection in the anthropological museum, for which there is meantime a provision of about £80 p.a., there are no endowments. The heads of departments make application to the University Court for grants. </div>
Industrial and fine art.	..	Art gallery and museum—rates, $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in £, £2832; endowments, £1717.	£4549 (1925-6).	Open 10-5; Sat. 10-9; Sun. 2-5.

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PLACE AND NAME OF MUSEUM, AND IF WITH LIBRARY OR ART GALLERY.	Population (1921).	Date of Opening of Museum.	Curator or Secretary or Librarian in charge.	Staff.	Governing Body.
AIRDRIE. Airdrie Public Museum (Public Library).	25,092	1894. New building 1925.	Librarian : John Gardiner.	Board of hon. cura- tors.	Free Public Lib- rary Com. of Cor- poration.
ALLOA. Museum of the Society of Archaeology and Nat- ural Science.	12,415	1867	None.	..	Society of Archae- ology and Nat- ural Science.
ALLOWAY. Burns Cottage.	2,166	1881	Secretary : Lt.-Col. F. C. Dunlop.	..	Burns Monu- ment Trustees.
ARBROATH. Webster Memorial Hall Museum.	19,499	1920	Convener of Committee : W. J. Dewar.	Caretaker.	Free Library Com. of Corpor- ation, with co- opted members.
BANFF. Banff Museum (Library and Museum).	3,518	1902	Librarian and Curator : I. H. Gordon.	..	Library and Mu- seum Com. of Corporation.
CAMPBELTOWN. Free Library and Museum.	6,757	..	Librarian and Curator : D. McKinlay.	Library staff utilised.	Town Council.
CROMARTY. Hugh Miller Cottage.	1,126	c. 1900	None.	Caretaker.	Trustees, provost, and magistrates of town.
DUMFRIES. Ewart Public Library.	19,076	*1904	Hon. Curator : G. W. Shipley (Librarian).	..	Natural History and Antiquarian Society.
DUNDEE. Central Museum and Pic- ture Galleries, Albert Square.	168,315	1874	Chief Librarian and Curator : A. S. Webster.	Sub-Curator: J. Duncan, 3 caretakers, and night- watchman.	Library Com. of 10 councillors and 10 co-opted members.
Ward Road Branch Library.		1911	Do.	Sub-Curator: J. Duncan. Caretaker and cleaner.	Do.

SCOTLAND

Main Class of Museum Exhibits.	Admission Fees.	How financed.	Total Expenditure for year 1926-7.	REMARKS.
General, British birds.	Nil.	Rates.	£1193 for library and museum.	The museum is housed in the library building, and is administered by a board of honorary curators. Open 9.30-1.2 to dusk.
General.	Nil.	..	..	The society is moribund and the museum is in a hopeless condition. The building, which belongs to trustees for the society, is occupied as a labour exchange.
Burns relics.	3d.	By admission fees from visitors.	..	The cottage is the birthplace of Burns. Open 8 to dusk, winter; 8-7, summer.
General.	Nil.	Rates, 1½d. in £ for library and museum.	£26 (1925-6).	The museum is one room in the Webster Memorial Hall, which also contains a meeting hall. Open Mon., Wed., Sat. 10-9; Tues., Thur. 10-4, winter; summer, 10-6.
General and local.	Nil.	From common good funds.	Nil.	The museum is in the library building. Open 11-1.
General.	Nil.	Rates.	Inseparable from library accounts.	Open 10 to dusk.
Geology and Hugh Miller relics.	Nil.	Voluntary subscriptions.	£50.	The museum is contained in the cottage in which Hugh Miller was born. Open 10-6, including Sun.
Local.	Nil.	Funds of the society.	About £6.	*The exhibits of the Dumfries and Galloway Natural History and Antiquarian Society were transferred to the Ewart Public Library in 1904. The collection was begun in 1862. Open 10-8 on application.
General.	Nil.	Library rate, 2d. in £, and endowments for all libraries and museums.	£1150.	The Albert Institute contains free library, art gallery, and central museum. Open 11-5; Thur. 11-1; Mon. and Wed. also, 7-9; Sat., 11-9; Sun. 2-6.
Classical and Renaissance sculpture casts. Collection of old Dundee pictures.	Nil.	Do.	£270 for galleries.	Open Mon. and Wed. 11-5, 7-9; Tues. and Fri. 11-5; Thur. 11-1; Sat. 11-9; Sun. 3-6.

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PLACE AND NAME OF MUSEUM, AND IF WITH LIBRARY OR ART GALLERY.	Population (1921).	Date of Opening of Museum.	Curator or Secretary or Librarian in charge.	Staff.	Governing Body.
DUNDEE (<i>contd.</i>)— Dudhope Museum, Dud- hope Park.	168,315	1900	Chief Librarian and Curator : A. S. Webster.	Sub-Curator : J. Duncan. Caretaker and cleaner.	Library Com. of 10 councillors and 10 co-opted members.
DUNFERMLINE. Pittencrieff House Museum.	39,886	1895	Secretary : J. W. Ormiston.	Caretaker.	Sub-Com. of Parks and Pro- perty Com. of Carnegie Dun- fermline Trust.
ECCLEFECHAN. The Arched House.	670	1911	None.	Caretaker.	Com. of Manage- ment of Carlyle's House Memorial Trust.
EDINBURGH. Royal Scottish Museum.	420,281	1854	Director : A. O. Curle.	3 assistant keepers, 3 assistants, 3 keepers, etc.	Scottish Educa- tion Dept.
National Museum of Anti- quities, Queen Street.		1891	Director : J. G. Callander.	Assistant keeper : A. J. H. Edwards. Preparer, attendants.	Board of Trustees for the National Galleries of Scot- land.
The Corporation Museum.		..	Town Clerk : Andrew Grierson, S.S.C., J.P.	..	The Corporation of Edinburgh.
Lady Stair's House (Branch of Corporation Museum).		1913	Do.	..	Do.
Lauriston Castle.		1928	Do.	..	Do.

SCOTLAND

Main Class of Museum Exhibits.	Admission Fees.	How financed.	Total Expenditure for year 1926-7.	REMARKS.
Industrial.	Nil.	Do.	£310.	Open 11-5 ; Thur. 11-1 ; Sat. 11-9 ; Sun. 2-6.
Local.	Nil.	Annual expenditure met by the Carnegie Dunfermline Trust.	£150.	Part of the ground floor of Pittencrieff House is occupied by a club for old men. The museum is open 11-1, 2.30-5, and 6-7 from April to September, and in afternoons only during winter.
Carlyle relics.	6d. on Sat. ; 1s. other days.	Mainly subscriptions and admission fees. Small endowment.	..	This house was the birthplace of Thomas Carlyle. The Trust also administers Carlyle's House, Chelsea.
General and local.	Nil.	Government grant, voted annually by Parliament.	£24,921 (1925-6).	The museum contains a library of 30,000 volumes. Open 10-5 ; Wed. and Sat. 10-9 ; Sun. 2-5.
Scottish and general.	Nil.	Government grant, voted annually by Parliament.	..	The collections belong to the Scottish Society of Antiquaries and are maintained by them ; the building is the property of, and is maintained by the Government. The second floor of the building is occupied by the National Portrait Gallery. Open 10-5, Feb.-Oct. 14 ; 10-4, Oct. 15-Jan. 31.
Local history and antiquities, etchings and engravings, and relics of Burns, Scott, etc.	Nil.	From common good fund.	About £300 p.a.	The museum is housed partly in the City Chambers and partly in Lady Stair's House (<i>q.v.</i>). Open Mon. to Fri. 10-4 ; Sat. 10-1.
Engravings, historical costumes, etc.	Nil.	Do.	..	Lady Stair's House was restored and given to the city by Lord Rosebery. Open 10-4 ; Sat. 10-1.
Furniture, articles de vertu, lace, etc.	..	Endowment.	..	Lauriston Castle was bequeathed to the nation and is under the charge of the Corporation of Edinburgh. It will shortly be opened to the public as a museum.

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PLACE AND NAME OF MUSEUM, AND IF WITH LIBRARY OR ART GALLERY.	Population (1921).	Date of Opening of Museum.	Curator or Secretary or Librarian in charge.	Staff.	Governing Body.
EDINBURGH (<i>contd.</i>)— Stevenson Museum, 8 Howard Place.	420,281	1926	Hon. Secs. : A. E. Milne, W.S., L. L. Bilton, C.M.G., W.S.	Caretaker.	The Robert Louis Stevenson Club.
ELGIN. The Elgin and Morayshire Museum.	7,776	c. 1847	Hon. Secretary and Curator : A. Middleton.	Caretaker.	Elgin and Moray- shire Literary and Scientific Association.
FALKIRK. Dollar Park.	33,312	1926	Hon. Curator : D. K. Paterson.	Attendants.	Com. of Town Council.
FORFAR. The Meffan Institute (Free Library and Museum).	9,585	1909	Librarian : D. C. Lawrence.	Caretaker.	Library Com. of Corporation of 10 councillors and 10 co-opted members.
FORRES. The Falconer Museum.	4,116	1860	Sec. to Trustees : H. W. Leask.	Caretaker (and wife).	Trustees.
FORT WILLIAM. The West Highland Museum.	2,002	1922	Hon. Secretary : V. T. Hodgson.	Temporary attendant.	Local committee and 5 trustees.
GLASGOW. Art Galleries and Museum, Kelvingrove.	1,034,174	1902	Superintendent : T. C. F. Brothie.	60, including 5 curators of depart- ments.	Art Galleries and Museums Com. of City Council. No co-opted mem- bers.
Camphill Gallery (Branch).		1895	Do.	Staff of 3.	Do.
People's Palace (Branch).		1898	Do.	9, including curator.	Do.
Tollcross Museum (Branch).		1905	Do.	Staff of 2.	Do.
Mosesfield Museum and Reading-Room (Branch).		1905	Do.	Staff of 2.	Do.

SCOTLAND

Main Class of Museum Exhibits.	Admission Fees.	How financed.	Total Expenditure for year 1926-7.	REMARKS.
Portraits, manuscripts, books, etc.	6d. Children 3d.	Endowment and admission fees.	£181.	The collections are contained in the birthplace of Robert Louis Stevenson. Open 10-4, winter; 10-5, summer.
Local.	6d. Children 3d.	Subscriptions of members and admission fees. Small endowment.	£136 (estimate 1927-8).	Open 10-4, winter; 10-6, summer; Wed. 10-1.
Local. Roman relics.	Nil	Grant from rates.	£66.	Open 3-5 Wed. and Sat.
Miscellaneous.	Nil.	Rates, 2d. in £, £480 p.a. for library and museum.	£480 for library and museum.	The museum is one room in the institute. Open Mon. and Thur. 11-4; Sat. 11-4, 6-9.
General.	3d.	Endowments and admission fees.	£80 approx.	Open 10-4.
Local (West Highlands) Jacobite relics.	6d. Children 3d.	Subscriptions of members and donations.	£150.	The museum contains a reference library. Open in summer, 10-6; Wed. 10-8.
10 galleries of pictures. Natural history, archaeology and local history. Technology and engineering and shipbuilding.	Nil.	Income derived from rates levied under the Glasgow Public Parks Act. *Endowments.	£20,482.	*Interest therefrom for art purchases. The art gallery contains an excellent tea-room. Open Mon., Wed., Fri. 10-5; Tues., Thur., Sat. 10-9; Sun. 2-5.
General.	Nil.	Do.	£567.	..
3 galleries of pictures. Ethnology and local history.	Nil.	Do.	£2227.	Open Tues., Thur., Sat. 10-9; Mon., Wed., Fri. 10-5; Sun. 2-5.
Children's collection.	Nil.	Do.	£390.	Open 10 to dusk; Sun. 2-5.
*Local.	Nil.	Do.	£392.	*Old mansion house. Is intended primarily as a reading-room and small local museum to interest the inhabitants of that district. Open 10-5; Tues., Thur., Sat. 10-9; Sun. 2-5.

STATISTICAL INDEX

PLACE AND NAME OF MUSEUM, AND IF WITH LIBRARY OR ART GALLERY.	Population (1921).	Date of Opening of Museum.	Curator or Secretary or Librarian in charge.	Staff.	Governing Body.
GLASGOW (<i>contd.</i>)— Hunterian Museum of the University of Glasgow.	1,034,174	1804. Present building 1870.	5 hon. curators.	Under keeper: Wm. Kinghorn. 2 assistant curators.	Museum Com. under University Court.
GREENOCK. M'Lean Museum and Lecture Hall.	81,120	1876	Curator : William Thom.	Assistant Curator, Hon Secre- tary and Hon. Trea- surer.	Com. of Manage- ment of pro- priators of Green- ock Library, and 6 members of Philosophical Soc.
HAWICK. Wilton Lodge.	16,353	1910	Curator : John Inglis.	..	Joint Com. of Corporation and Hawick Archaeo- logical Society.
HUNTLY. The Brander Library.	4,229	1885	Librarian : Miss M. Gordon.	..	Trustees.
INVERNESS. Inverness Museum.	20,937	1825	Hon. Curator : James Ross.	Caretaker- curator.	Free Library Com. of Corpora- tion, 21 members, 10 co-opted.
JEDBURGH. Public Library and Museum.	2,426	..	Librarian and Curator : Robert Watson.	..	Museum Sub- Com. of Library Com. of Corpn.
KELSO. Museum of the Tweedside Physical and Anti- quarian Society.	3,527	1834	Hon. Secretary and Treasurer : J. Crichton Smith (<i>pro tem.</i>).	..	Tweedside Physi- cal and Anti- quarian Society.
KILMARNOCK. Public Library and Mu- seum, Dick Institute.	35,756	*1895	Curator : H. Y. Simpson.	Honorary : chiefly mem- bers of Kil- marnock Glenfield Ramblers' Society.	Public Library Com. of Corpora- tion.
Burns Monument and Museum.		1882	Town Chamberlain : J. Haggio.	Caretaker.	Com. of Town Council, and the Com. named by Burns Club acts with same.

SCOTLAND

Main Class of Museum Exhibits.	Admission Fees.	How financed.	Total Expenditure for year 1926-7.	REMARKS.
Zoology, geology, archaeology, coins, Roman antiquities, paintings, engravings, incunabula.	Nil.	University funds.	£2313.	Original collection bequeathed by Dr. Wm. Hunter, 1783. Open 11-4, winter; 11-5, summer.
Collection of pictures, and general and local; also relics of James Watt.	Nil.	Share of income from M'Lean trustees, and rents of hall.	£718.	Museum and hall were built and endowed by late James M'Lean and have been self-supporting. Committee are raising fund for extension and erection of art galleries. Open 10-5.
General.	3d.	*Rates, and admission fees.	£94.	*Grant of £50 p.a. from Town Council. Open 10-4, winter; 10-8, summer; Sun. 2-4, summer only.
General (all gifts).	Nil.	Endowments.	Nil.	The museum is contained in the library and is very small. Open Mon. and Fri. 5-8; Tues. and Thur. 1-4; Wed. 10-1.
General and local, and war museum. Jacobite and Highland collections.	Nil.	Grants from library rate and from funds of Inverness Scientific Society and Field Club.	£123.	The museum is housed in the upper floor of the building that serves as corporation reading-room. Open 10-1, 2 to dusk.
Local.	Nil.	Grants from rates.	Inseparable from library accounts.	The museum is housed in the library building. Open, on application to librarian, 9 a.m.-9.30 p.m.
General and local.	Nil.	Subscriptions of members.	£25 to £30.	The members of the society now number only 10 or 11, and it is proposed to hand the museum over to the town. Open Mon., Wed., and Fri. 12-4.
General and local.	Nil.	Rates, 2½d. in £ for library and museum.	£580 approximate.	*Opened in Dick Institute in 1901; destroyed by fire in 1909; reopened in 1911. Used as hospital during war; reopened in 1919. Open 10 to dusk, winter; 10-9, summer; Sat. 10-9.
Burnsiana.	2d.	Common good fund of burgh.	Expenditure, £70. Receipts, £28.	Open 10 to dusk.

STATISTICAL INDEX

PLACE AND NAME OF MUSEUM, AND IF WITH LIBRARY OR ART GALLERY.	Population (1921).	Date of Opening of Museum.	Curator or Secretary or Librarian in charge.	Staff.	Governing Body.
KINROSS. The Marshall Museum.	2,618	c. 1911	Town Clerk.	..	Library Com. of Corporation.
KIRKCALDY (FIFE). Museum and Art Gallery.	39,500	1925	Curator : T. C. Morton.	Caretaker, assistant- caretaker.	Museum and Art Gallery Com. ap- pointed under the Public Libraries Act.
KIRKCUDBRIGHT. The Stewartry Museum.	2,101	1879. Present build- ing 1893.	Hon. Secretary and Curator : J. Robison.	Caretaker.	Local Com. of Stewartry Mu- seum Association.
LINLITHGOW. Council Chambers.	7,567	..	Council Officer.	..	Town Council.
MAXWELLTOWN. Dumfries and Maxwell- town Observatory and Museum.	6,200	1836	Hon. Secretary : John Irving.	Caretaker.	Trustees.
MONTROSE. Museum of the Montrose Natural History and Antiquarian Society.	10,956	1843	Curator : R. Clyne.	..	Directors of the society.
NAIRN. The Literary Institute.	4,474	1876	Hon. Curator : Colonel Wallace.	Caretaker.	Council of the Literary Institute.
NEWBURGH (FIFE). Laing Free Library and Museum.	2,078	1897	Chairman of Committee : G. Anderson.	Caretakers.	Com. of Town Council, with co- opted members.
PAISLEY. Museum and Art Gallery (Free Library and Mu- seum).	84,837	1870	Joint Curators : David Hogg, R. S. Houston.	Staff of 8.	Com. of Corpora- tion, 10 coun- cillors, 10 rate- payers.

SCOTLAND

Main Class of Museum Exhibits.	Admission Fees.	How financed.	Total Expenditure for year 1926-7.	REMARKS.
Local.	Nil.	Surplus revenue from recreation room.	..	The institution comprises library, recreation room, and museum. Open 10-4, Feb.-Apr. ; 10-6, Mar.- Sept.
General and art.	Nil.	Assessment under Public Libraries Act.	£1372.	Open 10-5 ; Tues. 10-1 ; also Mon., Wed., and Sat. 6-9 ; Sun. 2-4.
Local.	6d.	Endowments, subscriptions, and admission fees.	£31 (1925-6).	Open 9-6.
Local antiquities.	Nil.	No income.	Nil.	The museum is housed in a room in the Council Chambers. There is also a small general collection in Linlithgow Academy (Rector, J. Beveridge) which may be seen on application.
General and local.	6d. 3d. on Saturday.	Admission fees, £78 ; subscrip- tions.	£125.	Open 8 to dusk. The museum is in a moribund condition.
General and local (Forfarshire).	3d. in summer, 2d. in winter, children 1d.*	Endowments, subscriptions, admission fees, etc.	£143 (1925).	The Montrose (subscription) library is incorporated with the museum. Open Mon., Tues., Wed., Fri., and Sat. 10-5 ; Thur. 10-1. *Free Wed. and Sat. in winter.
General and local.	3d. for visitors per day, 2s. 6d. per month.	Subscriptions and admission fees.	About £20.	The museum is the reading-room of the institute. Admission fees cover use both of reading-room and museum, and expenditure on the room is shared in common. Open 10-9.
Art, general, and local.	Nil.	Rates, etc., £150 p.a. for library and museum.	£180 for library and museum.	The museum is a small section of the Laing Free Library.
General and local.	Nil.	Rates.	£5509 for library and museum.	Open Mon., Wed., Fri. 11-5 ; Tues., Thur. 11-5, 7-9 ; Sat. 11-9.

STATISTICAL INDEX

PLACE AND NAME OF MUSEUM, AND IF WITH LIBRARY OR ART GALLERY.	Population (1921).	Date of Opening of Museum.	Curator or Secretary or Librarian in charge.	Staff.	Governing Body.
PEEBLES. The Chambers Institution.	5,539	1859	Librarian and Curator : Wm. Sanderson.	Janitor.	Library Com. of the institution.
PERTH. Natural History Museum, Tay Street.	33,208	1881	Curator : John Ritchie.	Assistant : Miss Smith.	Property Com. of Town Council.
The Museum, George Street.		1822	Do.	Do.	Do.
PETERHEAD. Peterhead Public Library and Arbuthnot Museum.	13,126	1850	..	Caretaker.	Com. of Town Council.
ROTHESAY (BUTE). Bute Laboratory and Museum.	16,123	1870	Hon. Secretary : T. Macdougall.	Attendant.	Buteshire Natural History Society.
ST ANDREWS. University Museum of St Andrews.	9,336	..	Curator : Prof. D'Arcy W. Thompson, F.R.S.	..	University Court of the University of St. Andrews.
STIRLING. Smith Institute, Art Gal- lery and Museum.	21,345	1874.	Curator : J. McNaughton.	..	3 trustees.
STRATHAVEN. The John Hastie Museum.	3,494	1920	Clerk to Council.	Caretaker.	Avondale Parish Council act as trustees.
STROMNESS (ORKNEY). Museum of the Orkney Natural History Society.	County of Orkney 24,111. Stromness 2,264.	1837	Hon. Curator and Secretary : Wm. Towers.	Caretaker.	Council of the Orkney Natural History Society.

SCOTLAND

Main Class of Museum Exhibits.	Admission Fees.	How financed.	Total Expenditure for year 1926-7.	REMARKS.
General and local.	Nil.	Endowment and rate under Libraries Act.	No money is spent on the museum except for occasional cases.	The institution comprises library, reading-rooms, museum, art gallery, council chamber, town hall, lesser halls, etc. Descriptive catalogue of geological collection provided by Dr. R. Turner. Open 10-4, winter; 10-7, summer.
Local (Perthshire) natural history.	Nil.	Rates.	£882 (average p.a.).	The Perthshire Society of Natural Science, to whom the museum belonged before being taken over by the Town Council, had a museum in St. Ann's Lane, Perth, from 1867. Open 9.30-5; Thur. 9.30-1.
Local antiquities and ethnography.	Nil.	Do.	£47 (average p.a.).	The museum is closed pending alterations. Previous to the present building, "The Literary and Antiquarian Society" had their museum, from 1784, in another building.
Local and Arctic.	Nil.	From library rate, 3d. in £.	£1218 for library and museum.	Correspondence should be addressed to the Town Clerk. Open 11-1, 3-5; Thur. 11-1. In summer also open Sat. 6-8.
Local (Buteshire).	2d. Children 1d.	Endowment, £1000 capital, and admission fees, subscriptions of members.	£42 (1925-6).	The museum contains a library of 200 volumes relating to archaeology and natural history. Open 10-6.
Natural history and antiquities.	Nil.	From university funds.	£50.	Contains the old collections of the St. Andrews Philosophical Society. Open 10-1, 2-4.
General and local.	6d. to non-residents.	Endowments and admission fees.	£508.	Open 10-5.
Pottery and old china.	Nil.	Rates.	Particulars not available.	Open 2-4.
Orkney birds, eggs, minerals, fossils and herbarium.	3d. School parties free.	Subscriptions, donations, and admission fees.	£38.	Open 11-6.

STATISTICAL INDEX

PLACE AND NAME OF MUSEUM, AND IF WITH LIBRARY OR ART GALLERY.	Population (1921).	Date of Opening of Museum.	Curator or Secretary or Librarian in charge.	Staff.	Governing Body.
THORNHILL (DUMFRIESSHIRE). The Grierson Museum.	1,656	1875	Factor for Trustees : R. Wilson.	Caretaker.	Trustees of Dr. Grierson's Trust.
THURSO. Free Public Library and Museum.	3,039	1872	Librarian : W. Mackenzie.	..	Library Com. of Corporation, with co-opted mem- bers.
WICK. Carnegie Library and Museum.	8,115	1897	Librarian : D. W. Milligan.	..	Museum Sub- Com. of Library Com. of Cor- poration.

STATISTICAL INDEX

ARMAGH. Armagh Natural History and Philosophical So- ciety's Museum, The Mall.	9,836	1850	Hon. Secretary : J. MacKenna.	Caretaker.	Council of the society.
BANBRIDGE. Free Library, Downshire Road.	5,100	1914	Librarian, Secre- tary, and Care- taker : J. McConkey.	..	Free Library Com. of Corpora- tion.
BELFAST. Art Gallery and Museum, Royal Avenue.	386,947	1890	Curator : Arthur Deane, F.R.S.E., M.R.I.A.	4 assistants, typist, and 5 attendants.	Libraries, Mu- seums and Art Com. of Corpora- tion, with 6 co- opted members.
The Old Museum, College Square North.		1831	Do.	Caretaker acting as at- tendant at central mu- seum during the day.	Do.

SCOTLAND

Main Class of Museum Exhibits.	Admission Fees.	How financed.	Total Expenditure for year 1926-7.	REMARKS.
General.	6d. to non-residents.	Endowment and admission fees.	About £30.	Open 8-8.
Local.	Nil.	Rates.	Library and museum £121, museum approx. £12.	The museum has been housed in the town hall buildings adjoining the library, but collections relating to Caithness are now to be removed to library and general collections left in town hall. Open 10-8.
Local.	Nil.	Rates and small endowments.	£500 for library and museum (estimate for 1927-8).	The museum is two rooms in the Carnegie Library. Open 10-6.

NORTHERN IRELAND

General.	3d.	Subscriptions and admission fees. Small endowment.	Nil.	The museum contains the society's library. The society is moribund, and the collections are in a dilapidated condition. Open 10-5.
General and local.	Nil.	Rates.	Inseparable from library accounts.	Open 10-9. The museum consists of a few cases in the hall of the library.
General and local.	Nil.	Rates, $\frac{3}{4}$ d. in £, £4800 for 3 museums.	£4495 (estimate for 1927-8).	The museum is at present over the library, but a fine new building—the first portion—is in process of erection, and will be opened shortly. Open Mon., Thur., and Fri. 10-6; Wed. and Sat. 10-9; Tues. 10-1.
General.	Nil.	Do.	£300 (estimate for 1927-8).	The museum is now a storehouse for specimens, but is open for teaching or research purposes. It was founded by the Belfast Natural History and Philosophical Society, but handed over to the corporation in 1910.

STATISTICAL INDEX

PLACE AND NAME OF MUSEUM, AND IF WITH LIBRARY OR ART GALLERY.	Population (1921).	Date of Opening of Museum.	Curator or Secretary or Librarian in charge.	Staff.	Governing Body.
BELFAST (<i>contd.</i>)— The Patterson Museum.	386,947	1919	Curator : Arthur Deane, F.R.S.E., M.R.I.A.	Caretaker (included under cen- tral museum staff).	Libraries, Mu- seums and Art Com. of Corpora- tion, with 6 co- opted members.
Queen's College.		..	Curator : Prof. Greg Wilson.	..	The University.
LONDONDERRY. Museum and Reading- Room, Brooke Park.	40,780	1924	Librarian and Curator : John Harrigan.	..	Library and Mu- seum Com. of Town Council.
LURGAN. Carnegie Library and Museum.	12,550	c. 1887	Librarian and Curator : C. McGuigan.	Library staff utilised.	Library Com. of U.D.C.

STATISTICAL INDEX

DOUGLAS (ISLE OF MAN). The Manx Museum.	*20,326	1922	Curator : P. M. C. Kermode, F.S.A.Scot.	Secretary and Librarian : W. Cubbon. Assistant and attend- ants.	Museum and An- cient Monuments Trustees.
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NORTHERN IRELAND

Main Class of Museum Exhibits.	Admission Fees.	How financed.	Total Expenditure for year 1926-7.	REMARKS.
General, (children's museum).	Nil.	Rates, $\frac{3}{4}$ d. in £, £4800 for 3 museums.	£40 (estimate for 1927-8).	The Patterson Museum is a large room in the People's Palace. Open Mon., Thur., and Fri. 10-1, 2.30-5.30; Tues. 10-1; Wed. and Sat. 10-1, 2.30-5.30, 7-9.
Natural history and geology.	Nil.	University funds.	..	Teaching museums of the university under charge of departmental professors.
Mainly natural history.	Nil.	Rates, 1d. in £ approx. for library and museum.	£402. Estimate for 1927-8, £300 (for library and museum).	Open 10-6. The exhibits were arranged and largely collected by the late D. C. Campbell.
Natural history.	Nil.	Rates.	Inseparable from library accounts.	A small museum not at present open to the public.

ISLE OF MAN

Local.	Nil.	Grant from Tynwald, £1500 annually.	£1500.	*The population of the Isle of Man is 49,270, and this museum is the Manx National Museum. Open 10-5. There are also objects of local interest collected together at Peel Castle (open summer only 10-6; Sun. 2-6; fee 3d., children 1d.), and at Castle Rushen, Castletown (open summer only 10-6; fee 6d., children 2d.).
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STATISTICAL INDEX

PLACE AND NAME OF MUSEUM, AND IF WITH LIBRARY OR ART GALLERY.	Population (1921).	Date of Opening of Museum.	Curator or Secretary or Librarian in charge.	Staff.	Governing Body.
GUERNSEY (C. I.). Guille-Allès Library and Museum (St Peter's Port).	40,120	1894	Hon. Curator : Col. T. W. M. Le Guérin.	Library attendants.	Council of the Guille-Allès Lib- rary and Museum.
The Lukis Museum, The Grange, St Peter's Port.		1908	Do.	Caretaker.	Com. for the Pro- tection of Ancient Monuments (States).
JERSEY (C. I.). Musée de la Société Jer- siaisie, St Heliers.	49,494	1876	Curator : J. Sinel.	Attendant.	La Société Jersiaise.

CHANNEL ISLANDS

Main Class of Museum Exhibits.	Admission Fees.	How financed.	Total Expenditure for year 1926-7.	REMARKS.
General and local.	6d. Child- ren 3d. Free Thur. Sat. aft.	Endowments, admission fees, rents receivable.	£63.	An expert from Jersey attends several weeks every year to put the museum in order. Open 11-1, 2-4.
Prehistoric.	6d. Free Mon. Thur.	By States and admission fees.	£85.	The house belongs to the States, who utilise the upper rooms for State offices. Open 10-12, 2-4.
Local (small art gallery for works of Channel Islands artists.)	6d. Free on Wed. after- noons, May to Sep- tember.	Endowments, subscriptions, admission fees.	£320.	The museum contains the society's library of 3000 volumes of anti- quarian and scientific interest. Open 10.30-12.30, 2.30-4.30, except Sat. and Thur. aft.

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST

The following list contains the names of a few museums of which particulars were received too late for insertion in the Statistical Index.

ENGLAND

PLACE AND NAME OF MUSEUM.	Curator.	Governing Body.	REMARKS.
DARWEN. Public Library.	Librarian : J. Pomfret.	Library and Museum Com. of Town Council.	The library contains some paintings, water-colours and prints, also case of British burial urns (local). There is a project for museum and art gallery on land adjoining library.
HIGHGATE. Sanitary Museum, North Hill.	Borough Engineer and Surveyor : W. H. Adams.	U.D.C. of Hornsey.	Contains sanitary appliances, health charts, etc. Expenditure about £30 p.a. Open by arrangement with Borough Engineer and Surveyor.
MIDDLETON (LANCS). Public Library.	Librarian.	Town Council.	The museum is in a single room in library and contains pictures and butterflies. Open 10-1, 2-8; Sat. 10-1, 2-4.30.
NUNEATON. Art Gallery.	Curator : E. F. Melly (also a care- taker).	Libraries Com. of Town Council.	The art gallery also contains china and war relics. Total expenditure 1926-7, £270 approx. Open, winter, 2.30-4.30; summer, 2.30-7, incl. Sunday.
PENGE. Public Library.	Librarian : S. J. Clark.	Penge U.D.C.	The Hodgson collection of local literature, books, maps, prints, etc.
RICHMOND (SURREY). Public Library.	Librarian : A. C. Piper.	Public Library Com. of Rich- mond Town Council.	The library contains a small local museum, formed since 1881. Open 10-8.
ST MICHAELS-ON- WYRE. The Museum.	Curator : H. P. Hornby (owner).	Owner.	Small local museum formed about 1890 in village of 500 population. Owner has appointed 3 local trustees with small endowment to carry on after him. Open by arrangement, and to residents, several Sunday afternoons in summer.
SUTTON-IN-ASHFIELD. Public Library.	Librarian : H. Hepworth.	..	Small museum in library.

WALES

PLACE AND NAME OF MUSEUM.	Curator.	Governing Body.	REMARKS.
EBBW VALE. Literary and Scientific Institution.	Curator : F. H. Cook. Assistant : Miss Morgan.	Ebbw Vale Literary and Scientific Institution.	Collection of fossils, birds, coins, etc., all gifts since 1852. Open 10-10.

SCOTLAND

AYR. Belleisle Estate (Alex- ander Collection).	Curator : A. S. Alexander, M.A., F.G.S.	Town Council.	Geological, botanical and zoo- logical collections purchased by Town Council opened in Belleisle House, 1927. Open dawn to dusk, incl. Sunday.
COATBRIDGE. Public Library, Academy Street.	Librarian and Clerk : J. Gardiner.	Carnegie Public Library Com. of Corporation.	The library reading-room con- tains four cases of birds (chiefly), collected by de- funct Naturalists' Associa- tion. The museum is likely to be dispersed.
KIRKOSWALD (AYR- SHIRE). Souter Johnnie's House.	Curator : Rev. J. Muir. Assistant : Mrs. Rae.	Souter Johnnie House Com.	The house was restored and opened in 1920; contains "Souter" documents, Burns MSS., old chairs, etc. Fin- anced privately and by ad- mission fees, £30, 1926-7. Open week-days only; ad- mission fee, 3d.
RUTHERGLEN. Museum of the Ru'glonian Society.	Librarian : J. Y. Mackie.	Ru'glonian Society.	Opened 1914. The museum (local exhibits) is a single room in library. Open, on application to librarian, 11- 8.30.

APPENDIX II

TOWNS OVER 20,000 POPULATION WHICH HAVE NO MUSEUM . . . . .	210

(a) ENGLAND (EXCLUDING COUNTY OF LONDON)

NOTE.—While it can hardly be expected that a town of less than 20,000 should run a separate museum, yet towns of 20,000 and over can certainly provide a good museum with a full-time curator.

Town.	Population.	Town.	Population.
Abercarn, Mon . . .	20,123	Glossop, Derby . . .	20,528
Abersychan, Mon . .	27,089	Gosport	33,580
Abertillery, Mon . .	38,805	Gravesend	31,171 (projected).
Aldershot, Hants . .	28,756	Heanor, Nottingham .	21,438
Alfreton	20,485	Hebburn, Durham . .	24,171
Ashington, Northum- berland	29,406	Hendon, Middlesex . .	56,014
Ashton-in-Makerfield .	22,489	Heston and Isleworth .	46,664
Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancs	44,200	High Wycombe, Bucks	21,952
Atherton, Manchester	19,863	Hindley	23,563
Barking Town	35,583	Hounslow, Middlesex .	26,606
Barrow-in-Furness . .	74,244	Hyde, Cheshire	33,437
Beckenham	33,350	Ilford, Essex	85,191
Bedlington, Northum- berland	26,417	Ilkeston, Derby	32,269
Bedwellty, Mon . . .	31,089	Ince-in-Makerfield . .	22,855
Bilston	27,556	Jarrow-on-Tyne, Dur- ham	35,590
Blaydon-on-Tyne . . .	33,064	Leigh, Lancs	45,545 (projected).
Blyth, Northumber- land	31,833	Leyton, Essex	128,432
Bromley, Kent	35,070	Long Eaton	19,489
Cannock	32,322	Lytham St Anne's, Lancs	25,877
Castleford	24,185	Margate, Kent	46,475
Chadderton	28,721	Mitcham	35,118
Chesterfield, Derby . .	61,236 (projected).	Nelson, Lancs	39,841
Chorley, Lancs	30,576 (Art gallery only.)	Newcastle-under-Lyme	20,418
Cleethorpes, Lincs . .	28,160	Oldbury	36,900
Coalville	20,468	Romford	19,500
Colne, Lancs	24,755	Rowley Regis	40,025 (projected).
Coseley, Staffs	24,207	Sale and Ashton on Mersey	24,102
Coulsdon	21,493	Smethwick, Staffs . . .	75,757
Crewe, Cheshire	46,477	Southall, Middlesex . .	30,261
Croydon	191,500	Stalybridge, Cheshire .	25,233
Dukinfield, Cheshire . .	19,493	Stanley, Durham	25,090
Ealing, Middlesex . . .	67,753	Stockton-on-Tees	64,126 (projected).
East Ham, Essex	143,304	Surbiton	19,536
Eccles, Lancs	44,242	Sutton Coldfield	23,028
Erith	31,558	Sutton, Surrey	21,065
Eston	30,634	Swadlincote	20,012
Felling, Durham	26,152	Swinton and Pendle- bury	30,916
Finchley	46,719	Teddington	21,213
Fleetwood	19,438	Thornaby-on-Tees . . .	19,831
Gainsborough	19,687	Tipton	34,130

(a) ENGLAND (EXCLUDING COUNTY OF LONDON)—*continued*.

Town.	Population.	Town.	Population.
Tredegar, Mon . . .	25,106	Whitley and Monk-seaton . . .	22,228 (projected).
Twickenham . . .	34,790	Widnes, Lanes . . .	38,879
Tynemouth, Northumb. .	63,786	Wigan, Lanes . . .	89,421
Wallasey, Cheshire . .	89,600	Willenhall . . .	19,665
Wallsend, Northumb. .	43,880	Willesden, Middlesex .	165,669
Walthamstow, Essex . .	127,441	Windsor . . .	20,122
Watford, Herts . . .	45,910	Woodford, Essex . . .	21,245
Wellingboro' . . .	20,357	Wood Green, Middlesex	50,716
Weymouth and Mel-combe Regis . . .	24,570	Workington, Cumberland . . .	26,480

(b) WALES

Town.	Population.	Town.	Population.
Aberdare, Glam . . .	55,019	Caerphilly . . .	36,893
Llanelly, Carm . . .	36,520	Maestig . . .	28,960
Neath, Glam . . .	32,721	Mountain Ash, Glam .	42,287
Port Talbot, Glam . .	40,016	Ogmore . . .	30,178
		Rhondda, Glam . . .	162,717

Boroughs.

U.D.C.'s.

(c) SCOTLAND

Town.	Population.	Town.	Population.
Clydebank, Glasgow . . .	46,515 (?)	Motherwell and Wishaw . . .	68,869
Dumbarton . . .	22,933	Port-Glasgow . . .	21,002
Hamilton . . .	38,644		

APPENDIX III

MUSEUMS OF THE IRISH FREE STATE . . . . .	212

WHILST this report does not deal in detail with the museums of the Irish Free State, it is perhaps well to publish such information as has been obtained relative to those museums. They are twelve in number, situated as follows:—

DUBLIN	.	.	National Museum of Ireland.
"	.	.	National Gallery of Ireland.
"	.	.	Heraldic Museum.
"	.	.	National University Museum.
"	.	.	Municipal Gallery of Modern Art.
"	.	.	Trinity College Museums—Zoological, Herbarium, and Geological Departments.
"	.	.	Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons.
CORK	.	.	University College Museum.
"	.	.	Crawford Technical Institute.
GALWAY	.	.	Museum of Queen's College.
LIMERICK	.	.	Museum of the Archaeological Society.
WATERFORD	.	.	The Waterford Museum.

There were formerly museums at Kilkenny, Drogheda and Dundalk, but these have since been dispersed.

Of the twelve existing museums and art galleries, two are under Government control, six belong to universities or other educational institutions; two only are corporation museums, whilst the Heraldic Museum in Dublin is managed by trustees and financed by public subscriptions and gifts; that in Limerick belongs to a learned society.

The National Museum of Ireland in Dublin is a fine building containing collections illustrating every side of Irish national life. The Irish antiquities comprise relics of the Stone and Bronze Age, which include the well-known series of gold ornaments of early Christian times, such as the Tara Brooch, Ardagh Chalice, Cross of Cong, St Patrick's Bell and Shrine, etc. Irish industries (porcelain, glass, silver, furniture, etc.) are well represented, well displayed and labelled, and there are also oriental collections. In the Natural History division the collection of Irish birds, fossil Irish elks, and Irish minerals are notable. There are also store collections which are not usually accessible.

The museum is financed by the State, and assisted by a purchase fund to which "Friends of the Museum" contribute.

A Special Committee was recently appointed by the Executive Council of the Government of the Irish Free State to enquire into and report upon the main purposes that should be served by a national museum. According to the *Irish Independent* it is recommended that while the present in-

stitution is excellent, its character needs to be radically changed in order to emphasise more fully its Irish aspect. The museum, it is urged, should be of a thoroughly national character. New sections should be introduced dealing with ethnology, folklore, and the exhibits should represent as fully as possible the development of the country from age to age.

The National Gallery of Ireland, Dublin, is a typical art gallery containing examples of many of the old masters. The only purely museum exhibits are a few cabinets containing silver ware.

The university museums at Dublin, Cork and Galway are primarily teaching collections, and access is somewhat difficult for the occasional visitor. The University College Museum, Cork, which is under the charge of Professor L. R. W. Renouf, includes good collections of birds, mammals, fossils, oghams, etc., which he hopes to develop.

The museum of the Royal College of Surgeons, Dublin, is to be dispersed in the near future to make room for the X-Ray Department of that institution.

The Crawford Technical Institute at Cork contains a series of objects of art and fine art, which is open to public inspection during term time. There is apparently no curator.

The Heraldic Museum at Dublin illustrates all the varied activities of the Heralds' Office and the use of heraldry in artistic decoration. It includes remarkable examples of armorial china, glass, embroidery, paintings, drawings, etc., and has a heraldic library of about 1500 volumes. Mr Crawford Smith is the curator and Mr Sadler the registrar.

At Limerick and Waterford there are small museums containing miscellaneous curios housed in the libraries.

In general, the museums of the Irish Free State do not attain to the level of those in England or Scotland, but this is mainly due to the recent disturbances, which have tended to check and discourage the educational and cultural services of the country.



MALARIA EXHIBIT AT THE WELLCOME MUSEUM OF MEDICAL SCIENCE, ENDSLEIGH GARDENS, LONDON

An example of brief, adequate and non-technical labelling. (See p. 26.)

By courtesy of the Wellcome Museum of Medical Science.

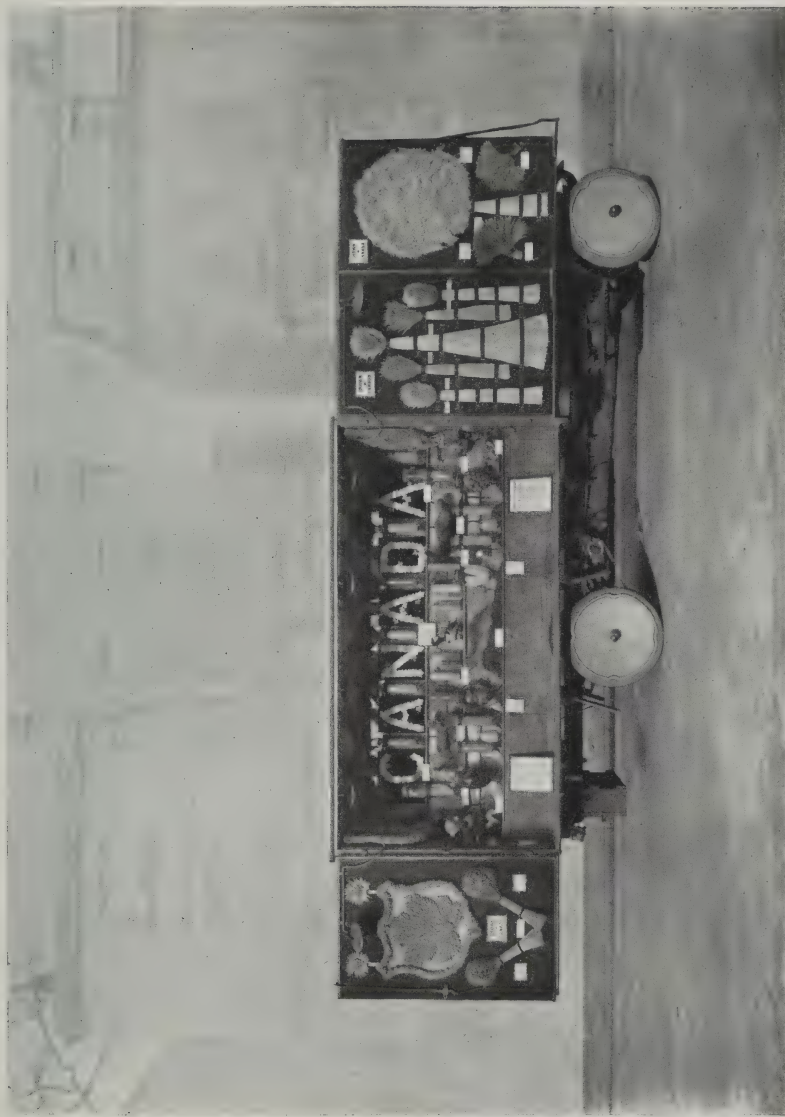
Photo, Campbell-Cirry.



TRAVELLING MUSEUM OF THE ST LOUIS EDUCATIONAL MUSEUM

This shows school cases for the forthcoming week's lessons being unloaded from a museum delivery truck at St Louis U. S. A. Those objects that were in use for the previous week's lessons would be returned by the same truck. More than 72,000 such collections are sent out annually. (See p. 59.)

By courtesy of the St Louis Educational Museum.



THE CANADA-WEMBLEY VAN

An excellent example of travelling exhibit. Both sides of the van open out as shown. Two of these vans, organised by the Department of Immigration and Colonization, the Canadian Building, London, have visited every town and most villages in the British Isles. (See pp. 59 and 76.)

By courtesy of the High Commissioner of Canada.

Photo, Pritchard Photographic Co.



AN ILLUSTRATION SHOWING THE USE OF SCIENTIFIC APPARATUS IN A MUSEUM
Apparatus recording the growth of plants at the National Museum of Wales, Cardiff. (See p. 68.)
By courtesy of the National Museum of Wales.



A PORTABLE EXHIBIT DESIGNED TO ILLUSTRATE PRIMITIVE TRADE

One of the many such models specially prepared for schools by the Cleveland Museum of Art, U.S.A. (See p. 69.)

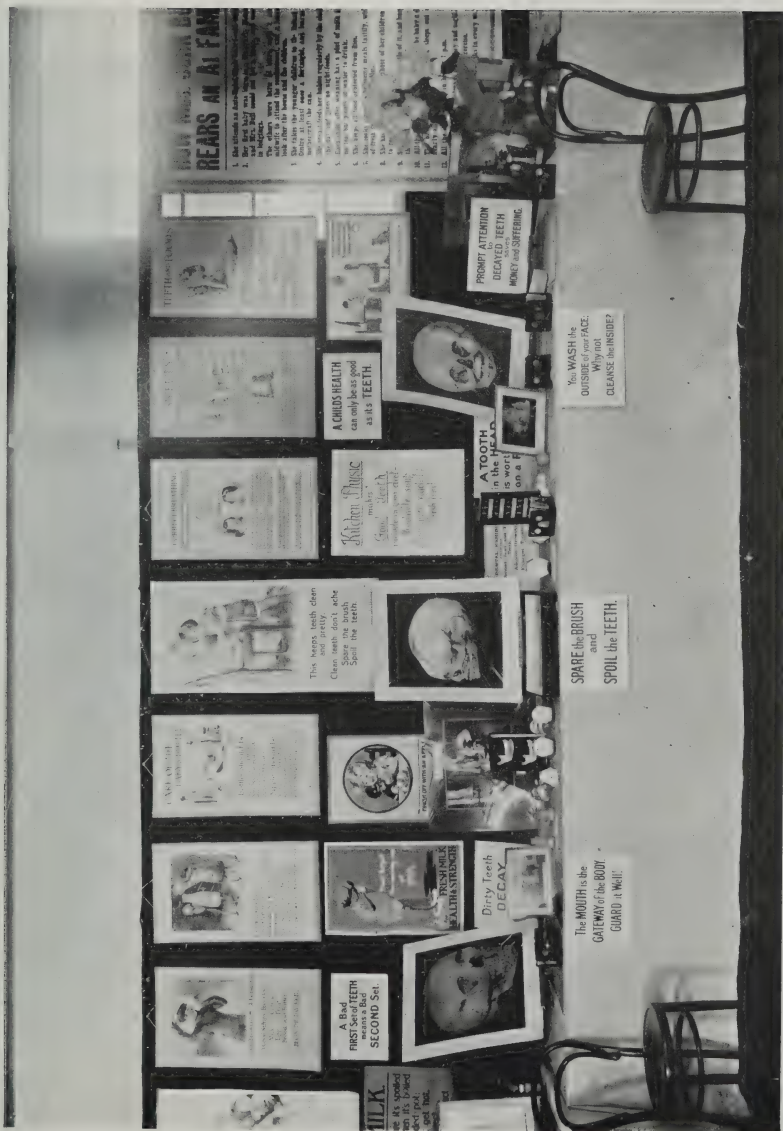
By courtesy of the Cleveland Museum of Art.



AN EXAMPLE OF EASILY ACCESSIBLE RESERVE COLLECTIONS

This illustrates the manner in which overcrowding has been avoided in the National Museum of Wales, Cardiff, by adequate reserve galleries.
(See p. 71.)

By courtesy of the National Museum of Wales.



THE DENTAL SECTION OF THE TRAVELLING EXHIBITION RELATING TO CHILD WELFARE
 Organised by the Central Council for Infant and Child Welfare, Carnegie House, London. (See p. 77.)
By courtesy of the Central Council for Infant and Child Welfare.

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